HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,281—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND!
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
17th Sep.	VICTORIA	6522		
24th „	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
15th „	PERSIA	7951		
22nd „	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th „	ARABIA	7903		
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th „	MONGOLIA	9505		
19th „	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th „	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th „	MARMORA	10509		
17th „	ARCADIA	6603	CHINA	7912
24th „	PERSIA	7951		
31st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	1st Dec. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the......X

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. 1904
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,587	8th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karach

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	27th Sep 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 17th September, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 19th September, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th September, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,300 tons, on or about 20th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,800 tons, on or about 16th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th September, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LEVANZO	5,000	C. Gravone	15th Sept. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Oct. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 608	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815, AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JOHN WALKER & SONS'
WORLD RENOWNED KILMARNOCK WHISKIES.

VINO SACRO,
The perfect Church Wine.
G. H. MUMM'S
"Extra Dry" CHAMPAGNE.

FEUERHEERD'S
COMMENDADOR PORT.
C. P. & CO.'S BURGUNDY,
A Blood-Making Wine.

C. P. & CO.'S
RARE OLD COGNAC,
A CHOICE LIQUEUR.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
MADE OF THE
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

P. & O. PASSENGERS KNOW AND APPRECIATE CATTO'S WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA | MONGINI BROS. | W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR. | J. F. KUTHOKE. | D. D. BARIA.

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize. — Rs. 23 — and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1904.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway,
Madras.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 19th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th September, 1904.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

14TH ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

25TH ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS, 1904.

SUBSCRIBERS of not less than Rs. 10 will receive a Ticket for admission to the Special Reserved Enclosure during the Football Tournament on the 26th September to 1st October, and Athletic Sports 3rd and 4th October, and Mounted Sports 5th, and 6th, and Extra Day 8th October. 1904.

Ladies accompanied by Ticket holders admitted Free.

W. E. CRUM,
F. R. HILL,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REDUCED RATES FOR SEASON TICKETS TO FAMILIES OF SEASON TICKET HOLDERS.

ON and from the 1st October next, the Company will issue 1st and 2nd class SEASON TICKETS between Stations, COLABA to VIRAR inclusive at HALF the ORDINARY RATES, to the Wives and Daughters of 1st and 2nd Class Season Ticket Holders. The concession will be limited to two members in each family.

Applications for these Concession Tickets should be made to the Head Offices of the Company, the Season Ticket held by the Applicant being produced at the same time.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th September, 1904.

COAL.

TENDERS will be received by the State Engineer, Bhavnagar, up to the 30th September, 1904, for the SUPPLY of three hundred tons of BENGAL COAL to be delivered at the Port of BHAVNAGAR on or before the 15th NOVEMBER, 1904.

E. PROCTOR SIMS.
Bhavnagar, 7th September, 1904.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE-CHASES.

21ST, 24th, 26TH, and 28TH SEPTEMBER
AND
1ST, 3RD, and 8th OCTOBER 1904.

ADMISSION.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.
SEASON TICKETS.

SINGLE TICKET (Not transferable)........	Rs 25
SEPARATE TICKET for Lady each..........	„ 5

N.B.—Season Tickets for Extra Meetings only are not available for the above days.

DAY TICKETS.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

LADY ONLY	Rs. 2
SINGLE TICKET	„ 5
LADY if accompanied by Gentleman	„ 1
CHILD	„ 2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

SINGLE TICKET	Rs. 1-8
SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM	Re. 1-0
LADY or Child..............................	As. 0-8

N.B.—Accommodation for Ladies with Badges and for the Members of the Turf Club who wear their Badges, is reserved on the first, and top floors of the Stand.

TICKETS are obtainable at the Office of the Western India Turf Club at the Race Stand, Poona, or at the Gate.

NO TICKETS will be issued without Payment.

SPECIAL TRAINS from and back to Bombay will run as usual.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. Club.
Poona, 7th September, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
SUIT No. 153 OF 1902.

POMA DOLLA and others ....Plaintiffs,
VERSUS
YESHODABAI, widow of ATMARAM SAKHARAM JOSHI and others ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for SALE made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day of February, 1904, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon,

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with a dwelling house or building or messuage standing thereon, situate lying and being in Kolbhat Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring three hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered with the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 633, New No. 2933, Old Survey No. 21, and New Survey No. 119, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos 3116 and 3117, and Street Nos. 22 and 24, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the said Kolbhat Street, on or towards the South by the property of Pandurang Dinanathjee and now of Sitaram Bapujee, on or towards the East by the property of Hurjivan Virjee and Damodher Kalianjee, and on or towards the West by Chewal Wadi Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 10th day of August, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner,

GUARANTEED CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.

Our "A. 1" & "ELEPHANT" Brands
Challenge Competition.
COUPE & CO.'S STEEL WHEELS.
CARRIAGE SUNDRIES
AND
SADDLERY GOODS.
Of all descriptions always kept in Stock.
SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR
WHOLESALE DEALERS ! ! !
PRICES MODERATE!

Apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
67, Meadow Street, Fort, BOMBAY,

POONA AGENTS:
FRENCHMAN & Co.,
Civil Lines, POONA.

NOTICE.

AN INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION will be held in BOMBAY, in DECEMBER 1904, in connection with the 20th Sessions of the Indian National Congress. Intending Exhibitors are requested to apply for particulars to the Undersigned.

VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY,
Chairman,
Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Committee.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. LANGDALE.

THIS STEAMER has comfortable accommodation for a Number of Saloon Passengers, SAILING about the 22nd instant, from BOMBAY to ANTWERP direct. For Terms of passage, apply to the CAPTAIN on Board.

J. G. GRAY.

GENERAL AVERAGE S. S. "TIENTSIN."

CONSIGNEES are desired TO SEND in any CLAIMS duly supported by the necessary Documents, to the Undersigned, before the 21st September, after which date no claims will be admitted.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify our Constituents that Mr. P. BROWNRIGG is NO LONGER in our SERVICE and that our Mr. HENRY ROGERS will very shortly return to Bombay. All communications should be addressed direct to the firm.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
Girgaum and Gowalia Tank Stables, Bombay.

INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LIMITED NUMBER of STALLS will be available in the WELLINGTON MEWS, Wodehouse Bridge Road, from 1st October next. For particulars apply to

J. LAKOWSKY,
Manager,
Wellington Mews,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALES of landed properties at Gilder Street, near Grant Road and at Arthur Road advertised to take place on FRIDAY, the 16th and SATURDAY, the 17th inst. are POSTPONED until further intimation.

SALE OF COUNTRY TOBACCO IN BALES, BAGS AND BUNDLES.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at the Government Tobacco Godown, Elphinstone Bunder, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m, the stock-in-trade of the late Goculdas Gordhandas, consisting of—

About 34 bales, bags and bundles of country tobacco, and tobacco powder in small lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PLOTS OF VALUABLE GROUND WITH A BUNGALOW standing thereon, situate at Bandora at foot of the Hill.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Pestonji Dadabhoy Assavaid, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of October next, at 4 p. m. the undermentioned piece of ground, in 3 separate lots:—

All that piece of ground together with a bungalow, outhouses and wells thereon situate at Kashi, in the old town of Bandora, in the sub-district of Bandora, in the district of Thana, containing by admeasurement 21836 square yards or thereabouts, registered under Survey No. 239 and Pote No. 1 and bounded on the east partly by the property of the said Pestonji Dadabhoy Assavaid and partly by the property of M. DeSouza, on the west partly by the public road to Mount Mary, partly by the property of Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim Jeetayker, partly by the property of H. H. Aga Khan, partly by the property of Manockji Eduljee Allbless and partly by the property of Khursetjee Hormusjee Captain, on the north partly by the property of Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistry and partly by the public road to Mount Mary, and on the south partly by the property of M. DeSouza, partly by the property of DeLima and partly by the property of DeAllies and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Administrator-General.

The property is divided into 3 separate lots having frontage on the public road and further particulars and condition of sale and measurement of each lot can be learnt and plans of all the lots inspected at the office of the Auctioneers a fortnight before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 14th September, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

- 1 handsome strong English dogcart, in very good order
- 1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order
- 1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
- 1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
- 1 handsome strong waler horse, goes well in harness
- 1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle
- 1 grey pony, quiet in harness

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Jenkin's House, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Roberts, Devjee Canjee and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, drawing room sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyras, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, one handsome sweet-toned piano, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedstead, nearly new camera and kodack with lences and stand, Singapore cane chairs, sewing machine, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian carpets, aluminium cooking pots etc. etc., the property of G. STAFFORD, Esq., and Reverend Mr. W. J. ROBERTSON.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 14th September, 1904.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION;
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered

AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE
121, MEADOWS STREET.
REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Bombay and Poona.

OUR ANNUAL SALE of Gold Jewellery, Fancy Goods, etc., continues. Birds and Parrots' Cages, Perambulators, Mailcarts, in varieties. Come early and try your luck at DUBASH'S, 97, Medow's Street. Very cheap bargains.

BOARD and RESIDENCE REQUIRED, by English Couple, Fort or Colaba. No Boarding Houses. State terms A.L., care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precis Writing, to arrange hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street. Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

EK-DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Rs. 1½. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms;—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL B.A., LL.B.
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 158 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17, By Post As. 6 extra.

Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WAR NEWS.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).	Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND..................	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Eliya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	„ 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—
2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Amongst shareholders and investors interesting largely affected.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
12, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
„ 12 „ 5 „ p. a.
„ 2 years 5½ „ p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches,

H. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Manager,
Esplanade Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..............	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..............	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..............	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..............	400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES;
Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes:—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.

Please write to J. C. MUKHERJI & CO.,
V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles: also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON,

Current and Deposit Accounts opened. Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote: "For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction. Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout. For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills."

Mr. JOHN EASTMAN writes in 1903: "For 16 years I have taken Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and they have been the only medicine that has ever done me any good."

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

Sold Everywhere at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box, and of KEMP and Co., Ld. Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered Free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum........	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 58
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 5

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum........	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 66
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly........	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY..As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 3-8
Third do.	„ 3-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 3 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 3 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 6 per line
Second do	„ 4½
Third do	„ 3½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION,

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

YOU CANNOT BE WELL

IF YOUR KIDNEYS ARE ILL.

Nature always gives a warning when anything goes wrong in the body.

If a pain attacks you, "stop and think" what it is and what causes it.

Do you realise what an important work the kidneys do? Do you know that every drop of your blood goes to the kidneys hundreds of times every day to be filtered and purified?

It is unfiltered blood that causes backaches, headaches, rheumatism, nervousness, heart trouble, kindney disease, languor, dizziness, sleeplessness, irritability, puffiness beneath the eyes; swollen ankles and limbs, despondency, too much or too little urine, sediment from the urine, gravel; and bladder troubles.

It poisons and interferes with the whole system.

Are your kidneys filtering your blood properly? If not, let Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the great kidney medicine, do for you what they have done for thousands of others—heal and regulate your kidneys—make you strong and well.

Be careful to get the right medicine. All chemists sell Doan's Backache Kindney Pills.

To prove what this kidney medicine will do for your a sample box will be sent free by post on application to FOSTER McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, W., England. Please say what paper you saw this offer in.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 7-16	= — 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£99	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 3-4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26	= — 1-8
2 months hence	25 7-8	= — 1-8
Spot in New York	56 3-8	= — 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·23	= unchanged
Berlin	20·42 3-4	= — 1-4
New York Demand	4·86 7-8	= — 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
6 " " "	3 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= — 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8 per cent	= — 1-8
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 3-8 per cent	= unchanged
7 day market loans	1 5-8 per cent	= do

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 9-16 A.-S. dull.
METALS—
Copper Braziers £67-10
Yellow metal 6 1-8
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 10 1-2
Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,740,000
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 35 1-4 S.-O., sellers } dull
Brown 31 7-8 S.-O. done }
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 38 S.-O. sellers easier
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3-8.
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Lindenhall and Massilia
Freight Coal—Cardiff to Bombay 8-6 sellers

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 6,000. **Spot 6·74 —2, Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 5-8. Sold on speculation and for Export** 300. **Imports 5,000. Arrivals closed** quiet.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·58	5·49	5·46
—1	—1	—1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·44	5·42	5·42
—1	—1	—1
Mar.-April	April.-May	May June.
5·43	5·43	5·43
—1	—1	—1

Receipts at U. S. Ports	27,000
Do. last year	4,000
Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Do. do Continent	5,000
In New York—	
Spot	10·90
Futures, month of December	10·13 + 2
Do. do. March	10·21 + 2
In New Orleans—	
Spot	10 1-4 — 1-16
Futures, month of Dec.	9·99 + 2
Do. do. March	10·16 + 2
Tone at close	steady.

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sales closed to-day 1-2d. to 1d. lower.
Prime qualities at last sales rates.
Total sales 1,052,000
Sheep skin sales opened to-day. Good demand at last sales rates.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		steady.
Estimated sales	bales	6,000
Imports	do	12,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·64	5·56	5·52
+6	+6	+6
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mch.
5·50	5·48	5·48
+6	+6	+6
Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·49	5·49	5·49
+6	+6	+6

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownaggar	[illegible]
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 7-16
3 per cent Rentes	99
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66
Bar Silver	26

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. GYMKHANA RESERVES.

A MATCH was played yesterday on the Bombay Gymkhana ground between the Gymkhana "A" team, and the Reserves or "B" team. Scores:—

"B" TEAM.

Lieut Douglas, c Coombs, b Powell	27
Mr St G Gratwicke, c H O Carroll, b Milne	6
Mr St Selbey, c Aston, b Coombs	65
Mr Dawson, l-b-w, b Milne	15
Mr T J Reed, b Coombs	8
Mr R Reed, c Richardson, b Coombs	1
Capt McDonald, c Powell, b Richardson	0
Capt Wilson, c Sub, b Richardson	0
Mr West, b Richardson	6
Lieut Schafer, not out	12
Mr A N Other, c Volsto, b Richardson	6
Extras	30
Total	181

"A" TEAM.

Mr Aston, c R Reed, b Douglas	9
Mr Powell, b Douglas	38
Mr L Carroll, l-b-w, b Douglas	12
Mr J S Milne, b R Reed	30
Mr Coombs, b Douglas	9
Mr H O Carroll, b R Reed	9
Mr Volsto, b Douglas	0
Mr Gillum, c Gratewicke, b Douglas	0
Mr Richardson, not out	20
Mr A N Other, b Douglas	0
Mr B N Other, b Douglas	1
Extras	10
Total	138

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C. vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

A MATCH was played on the Marine Lines Estate between these teams on Saturday and resulted in an easy victory for the former by 6 wickets and 79 runs. Scores:—

B. I. T. C. C.

Mr R Sorabji, c Netcher, b Rozario	3
Mr C M Ali, run out	98
Mr Tumbuvala, run out	6
Mr B B Desai, handled the ball	0
Mr Byramji, not out	29
Mr E B Bharucha Mr B G Parelker Mr Bhappoo Mr D Thompson Mr S F Dias Mr K N Mantri	Did not bat.
Extras	7
Total	143

G. T. R. C. C.

Mr Netcher, st Byramji, b Tumbuvala	34
Mr G Edie, c Parelkar, b Tumbuvala	7
Mr H S Cassells, c and b Tumbuvala	8
Mr D Rodrigues, st Byramji, b Tumbuvala	3
Mr N N K Leslie, b Tumbuvala	2
Mr A Speechly, b Desai	6
Mr W B Rozario, b Desai	0
Mr J Mackinnon, c Sorabji, b Tumbuvala	0
Mr J A Pocock, not out	0
Mr G Lawrence, b Tumbuvala	4
Mr W Smith, st Byramji, b Tumbuvala	0
Total	64

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HOLDER—September 4, at Lengri T. E. Dibrugarh, the wife of William Holder, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HAMILTON—September 8, at 8 1-3, London Street, Calcutta, Robert Hamilton, Assistant, Mackenzie Lyall and Co.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m., Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 2-3m., 2-10a. Low water, 7-50m., 8-13a.
Bank holiday: Parsee New Year's day.
Gymkhana Mounted sports.
Cricket: Presidency vs. Parsees at Poona.
Rovers Association Football Tournament.

J. N. WADIA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The number of patients treated at J. N. Wadia Charitable Dispensary, Mahim, Bombay, during the last month were 976 males, 532 adult females 866 children, total 2,374.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the last month 2 horses and 1 bullock were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 8 horses, 150 bullocks and 5 buffaloes were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 343 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 2 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 23 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF BOMBAY TRAMS.

A MAGISTRATE'S VIEWS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday morning before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shaw charged one Luxman Tanoo a coachman under section 279 of the Indian Penal Code with driving a private carriage on a public road in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life.

Police sepoy No. 539C Sakaram Gangaram deposed to having arrested the accused on Monday at about 11 a.m. on Kalbadevi Road, in consequence of information that the accused had injured a man by his rash driving of a private carriage towards Dhobi Talao. The witness noticed the horse going rather fast whereupon he seized the rein and pulled back the horse. The accused was not trying to pull up before the witness stopped the horse. It further appeared from the story of the prosecution that while the accused was driving his carriage on the Kalbadevi Road, a tram car came along from the opposite direction. A tramway conductor who was standing on the foot-board of the car was knocked off by the hind wheels of the accused's carriage in consequence of which the conductor was injured and was taken to the G. T. Hospital.

The accused pleaded not guilty saying that on his left side the road was being repaired, and there were a water cart and a steam-roller standing. As he was driving along he warned the people working on the road. They told him to drive towards the right, which he did, just as a tram car came along from the opposite direction. The tram conductor was standing on the foot board, and the hind wheels of the carriage passing by the tram knocked off the conductor. His horse was going slow and he stopped his carriage, when the accident happened.

The evidence of several witnesses for the prosecution having been recorded, the Magistrate observed that the accused could have turned on the left again after he passed the water-cart. The accused while going along Kalbadevi Road towards Dhobi-Tolaowas driving in a negligent manner and he should have turned towards the right side of the road to avoid the road-repairing operations. Having passed them he should at once have regained his previous position on the road on his left. But he did not do so. Under the circumstances it was clear, that the accused was negligent in so driving as to endanger the life of the tram conductor and he therefore convicted him and fined him Rs. 5. The Magistrate further remarked that he had constantly called attention to the dangerous practice of tram conductors standing on the foot-boards of tram cars in congested streets like Kalbadevi Road. It was said that they must do so to collect fares and tickets. If so the construction of the local tram cars was wrong, and the Company had no right to expose its servants to the dangers of injury while doing their duty. They should make a passage inside the tram cars for the conductors to move along. For those reasons he declined to make any orders for compensation to the tram conductor.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 3rd September:—Frank Staines, manager, of 290, Collins street, Melbourne, for improved portable draining tray for domestic purposes. Friedrich Albrecht, metal worker, of 379, Swanston street, Melbourne, for means for coupling pipes or cocks to fluid mains, branches, receptacles and tanks. La societe dite Peignages et filatures de Bourre de Soie, spinners, of 19, Rue Cambon, Paris for improvements in and relating to preparatory machines and to spinning, doubling, winding and the like processes and to apparatus therefor. James Howden, engineer 195, Scotland street, Glasgow, and and Samuel Edward Haskin, gentleman of 62, St. Vincent street, Glasgow, for improvements in the process and apparatus for curing tea leaf, coffee beans and analogous vegetable substances. James Hereford McDermott, Public Works Inspector, North Western Railway Jhelum, Punjab, for an adjustable device for boring holes in sleepers used on railways. Mahomed Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib, son of the late Haji Mahomed Badsha Sahib of No. 16 North Line Beach Madras a member of the firm of Messrs Haji Mahomed Badsha Sahib and Company, general merchants and commission agents, Mica and Diamond miners, for invention for making tumblers or drinking glasses of mica. R. A. Manly in State employ care of A. V. Manly Kalka Punjab, for locking of railway wagon doors inside from outside. Afterward W K Schnarre brewer Rose and Crown Brewery Co. Ltd, Aruvankad P. O. Nilgiries, for an invention for prevention of carriage and riding accidents owing to runaway horses.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from Cause
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	6	3	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	10
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	4	3	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	4
Total	12	8	66
Total plague deaths to date	276,787	228,82[illegible]	
Same date last year	8	11	73

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	1

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 594 as against 611 during the previous week. Of the total number 62 died of plague and 4 of cholera which showed an increase of 11 in the former and a decrease of 14 in the latter over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 517 which included 62 deaths from plague.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to observe that the subject of Industrial Education, opened by me, has been taken up by Mr. Aiyar who, it seems, has paid greater attention to the subject and who is, therefore, a better authority to throw in certain suggestions on the question. He is right when he says that, in order to renew the ancient and flourishing industries of this country, there is need of a State organization, based upon technical principle, and including, within its curriculum, Industrial and Commercial Education. I would venture to go a step further and would beg to state, that the said organization should not be based only upon technical principle, but there ought to be a mixture of two principles, viz, Technical and Aesthetical and my reasons are as follows:—

1st.—Those who have had an opportunity of observing the sale, which goods manufactured in different countries of the civilized world, could secure in the common markets, are aware that only those goods which could fulfil not only the demands of practical utility but also the "laws of beauty," could hold their own in the keen competition. The fact that England, notwithstanding the herculean efforts of its rivals to outstrip it in this industrial race, has been able to keep up the prestige of being considered as the first commercial nation in the world, is chiefly due to its wonderful power of adapting itself to the surrounding circumstances, English goods not only bear that state of usefulness but are also pleasant to the sight.

2ndly.—Though the chief object of such an institution would be to impart technical education—this does not mean that pupils should be taught from the very beginning the art of shoemaking, carpentry, etc, though such subjects will claim special attention in higher stages. The so-called foundation of this elementary technical instruction, will have to be based upon the training of the three sides of a child's soul, the intellectual, emotional and religious, including morality.

This will necessitate the determining of certain stages for the industrial instruction in the said institution. The first stage will confine itself to those actions and occupations which will bring about the development of hands. These occupations will be subdivided into two parts, the first will include, within its scope, the training of muscles, because a strong body is a great necessity for success in life; and the second will address itself to the development of suppleness in fingers. Of course the training of other mental powers will proceed simultaneously, though it will, at this stage, receive a little less attention.

The second stage will include the study of special crafts, because at the age when this course will commence, the teachers and the taught would be in a fair position to ascertain the special aptitude of the pupils themselves. The principles of the three R's taught in the first stage will be extended to such a point as would give students an ample opportunity of acquiring a good knowledge of the language. Here I take it for granted that this industrial institution admits children from their infancy who are supposed to have no knowledge of their vernacular subjects of primary education. The combination of the two kinds of instruction will save a deal of time of the young folk, which they will be able to utilise for more practical purposes.

The third stage will take up the work of imparting sound knowledge of "Commercial, Geography and History of the various progressive nations of the Globe" as Mr. Aiyar puts it. This will show clearly to the pupils to what circumstances these nations owe their success and prosperity. This lesson must be brought home to the young generation, because unless they rise to the occasion and come forward to do what they can, to ameliorate the condition of India—its regeneration seems to be impossible.

As for agricultural education, it is not necessary that the masses must know the art of tilling and sowing. What is most urgently wanted is to direct the Indian mind's attention to products of agriculture and also to create in it a desire to look at this profession with some interest and sympathy. India does not want all its sons to be farmers; certainly not. India needs, of course, some of its sons to be Phirozeshas, Dadabhais, others to be Tatas or Mangaldases. India wants two things. 1st that its farmers should base their profession of agriculture on modern methods. Secondly that its sons following other professions should not show to it that degree of apathy which has proved a bane to India itself. The proposed industrial institution should, therefore in my humble opinion, include such means as would inculcate the above principles in the Indian mind.

Before concluding the letter I beg to say a few words as to how the regeneration of India can best be brought about.

India as such can be divided into two parts. The educated India and the uneducated India. There are many persons in India who do not know what India at present needs. They are quite ignorant about what goes on in the world or about themselves. India cannot count upon the active co-operation of such a lot. There is no doubt though that it proves useful in its own way. Of the educated lot there are many sections. Some believe in the efficacy of taking up one item at a time, say Industrial Education and carrying it to perfection. These gentlemen are against the views of others who think that the regeneration of India, viz educational, social, religious and Political—must all proceed on a parallel line and simultaneously. Those who are for the all-sided regeneration, cite Japan as a living instance, state that Japan sought for its regeneration from all sides and did not wait till one aspect reached its perfection. It is true that nature is a complex entity and it is difficult to decide what course will suit for its regeneration but, I think, those who hold that we should try to apply our energy and power at our command in all directions to secure a harmonious gradual all-sided regeneration are perhaps following the right course.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I hope that all will agree with me, if I venture to state that the effects of the combined efforts of the Honourable Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Dr. Bhandarkar in the field of social progress, of Sir Phirozeshah, an Indian Grand Old Man in the Political arena, of the Hon. Mr. Chichgar and Mr. Wallace re Industrial Education, will in the long run surely prove beneficial to India. In such matters revolutions are to be discarded.—Yours, &c.

K. P. UPADHYAYA, B.A.,
Head Master, Bhanasinhji High School, Porbander.
Girgaum, September 13.

RAIN IN KATHIAWAR.

Our Bhownagar correspondent writes:—The Annual "Rackland Fair," was held at Rackland on Friday last and was very largely attended. Rackland is a village 15 miles from Bhownagar on the sea shore where Pandeo is said to have washed away his sins. This fair proves lucrative to the gharriwalas of Bhownagar.

Experts (natives) observed some marked change in the weather a few days back, and batches of them were noticed making observation of passing clouds remarking "Rain would fall," But in Bhownagar we received nothing beyond a shower, while on Friday last clouds rolled on at Ranpur, under the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and burst with ferocity, the fall measuring 1in. and 46cts. Again on Saturday it rained heavily when 1in. 3cts. were measured. the total rainfall being 2in. and 49cts. in two days. Showers of rain fell at Bolad and Kundli registering 1in. 1ct. at the former station and 1in. 30cts. at the latter. Over an inch was measured at Sonosra while at Dhola 33 cents only. Amreli under the Gaekwar, and Godhra under Bhownagar also received rain. These showers have given another lease of life to the crops, but unless it rains further the gloomy aspect of affairs will not be changed.

NAGPUR NOTES.

Our Nagpur correspondent writes:—The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, left Nagpur on the 8th instant by mail train at 7-16 a.m. for Bhandara from which place he will proceed to Raipur, Bilaspur, Balaghat, Seoni-Chappara and Chhindwara, returning to Nagpur at the end of the month.

Wednesday the 7th instant, was a Red Letter Day for St. Joseph's Convent School. The excellent work done in many past years at this popular institution is well known at Nagpur. The Hon'ble Mr. Lely, the Chief Commissioner, accompanied by Mrs. Lely, Mr. Hill, the new Director of Public Instruction and Mr. Mitchell, Inspector of Schools, paid a visit to the school at 7-30 a.m. by arrangement. Everything was done in the way of decorations and appointments in honour of the distinguished visitors. Flags and festoons were tastefully arranged on all sides and a large-lettered "Welcome" indicative of the enthusiasm and sincerity of the School the occasion was suspended in the Reception Hall. As the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Lely entered there was the rustle and buzz characteristic of such occasions and Miss Lily Velloz rendered the "Double Eagle" march on the piano. When the Chief Commissioner and Mrs Lely were seated, a song of welcome was sung by the children assisted by Mrs Battenberg and Miss Pereira. After this two addresses were read the first with charming elocution by Miss Dottie Brown and the second by Miss Minna Hart. This was followed by the presentation of a bouquet to each of the guests of the morning by four little girls of the third and fourth standards. The next item in the excellent programme was the song "Elfin Call" which was sung by the children and rendered effective by the sweet contralto of Mrs Battenberg and the fine soprano of Mrs. Pereira. Miss Lily Velloz playing the accompaniment with much expression. After this came Garland and song Drill with music by the III and IV standards; pole drill, also with music, by the higher classes. The spectacular effect of these drills was enhanced by the extremely pretty and graceful costumes of the young Parsee ladies and of Miss L. Bose. It must have come as a most pleasing task to Mrs. Lely to comply with the request of the Lady Superior to distribute to the children of the Convent Poor School certain articles of clothing which they had themselves worked and made up, and it was very gracious on her part to say a kind word to each child as she came up. One of the most pleasing items of the whole of this pleasant programme was the recitation by eight "little dots," of the Infant Department, each of whom personated a little flower. The recitations were concluded in the most charming manner by the little ones all coming up in a body and sweetly asking for a holiday. Nothing could be better than the singing of the action song "the Chinese Lantern" with which they made their exit.

After talking for a while and expressing in brief, his gratification at the charming sights that had been presented to him, the Chief Commissioner and Mrs. Lely accompanied by those who had come with them visited the different Departments of the establishment, and again expressing the great pleasure, all the visitors had felt in passing so interesting and pleasant a morning, they took leave of the Lady Superior and the Sisters.

The whole of this pleasant event is worthy of note as marking the steady progress made at one of the most useful institutions of Nagpur and also as indicating the wise encouragement thus given by the Head of the administration to the educational exertions and elevating influences of the Lady Superior and her assistants among whom Sister Ignatius deserves special mention.

The Local Government has decided upon the formation of a new District to be designated the Drug District, with the head-quarters of the Deputy Commissioner at Drug in the Chattisgarh Division. There will therefore be four, instead of three Districts in the Chhattisgarh Division, in future viz: The Bilaspur, Drug, Raipur and Sambalpur Districts. The P. W. D. are busy constructing buildings for the location of the civil offices at that town.

The southern part of the Chanda District will, we learn, be placed under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Madras, from January next. Sironcha and a part of the country south of that town will remain under the Central Provinces' Government.

The rains are falling here with such exactness and precision, that all crops are doing well, and we have been saved a dire calamity, especially in regard to our cattle which would have perished more than human beings. All grass and fodder crops were getting quite dried up and the rains have come in time. The cotton crop in the Nagpur District is excellent, and if the owners of Gins and Presses act as in the past two years instead of combining years they will again suffer losses.

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral, High Mass was celebrated on the 12th in thanksgiving for seasonable rain, the celebration having been ordered in a pastorial letter by the Bishop Elect, Right Rev. Dr. E. Bonaventure.

THE PROSPECTS OF FAMINE.

REVENUE SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS.

THE Government of Bombay have issued orders on the subject of remissions and suspensions of land revenue. In a Press note they state:—Government are not yet in a position to issue final orders on the subject of suspensions and remissions of land revenue It is, however, necessary that a definite pronouncement should be made at once regarding the course which is to be adopted in the present year, in which there are grounds for apprehending an extensive failure of the early crops. The instructions now issued are to be clearly understood as applying only to the present emergency, and as liable to such modifications as may be necessary hereafter when this Government receive the decision of the Government of India on the proposals that have been laid before them. Collectors should take effective measures for making the orders known throughout their districts. After stating the extent of suspensions and remissions to be made according to the condition of the crops, Government add that they deem it desirable to state that the different rates of remission for Gujarat and the Konkan on the one hand, and the Deccan on the other, are based on the difference in the treatment of these tracts in the Survey Settlement. In the Deccan Settlement full allowance has been made for the precarious nature of the rainfall while in the Konkan and Gujarat rates of assessment are based on the assumption of an assured rainfall. Hence in the latter areas more extensive suspensions and remissions are called for in case of a failure of the rains than are justified in the former in which recurring deficiencies in the rainfall are permanently allowed for in the assessments. Specially favourable treatment is accorded to holdings bearing an assessment not in excess of Rs. 10 because in other than very favourable seasons the bulk of the produce of such holdings remaining after all charges are met is required for the maintenance of an average family and little margin is left for payment of arrears of assessment.

The attention of all officers is drawn to Government Resolution No. 4078, dated 30th May 1904, and they are requested no give full effect to the instructions therein given. The resolution is as under:

In Sind the measures adopted appear to be adequate in the circumstances of that province, and no further orders are called for in regard to ordinary postponements and remissions. In case of a general postponement, such steps as are referred to in paragraph 5 of the Commissioner's memorandum may be taken.

In the Presidency proper, the publication of the lists of remissions and suspensions, which is already in vogue in the Northern Division and apparently in some districts of the Central and Southern Divisions, should be made the rule throughout all three divisions. As soon as the statement for any village is sanctioned, the Mamlatdar should cause a copy to be sent to the village officers, who should be required to read and explain the orders to all the villagers, and to post the copy in a conspicuous place in the village chavdi, if any or otherwise in some building resorted to by the villagers. The village officers should be required at the same time to enter in the ledger and the rayats' receipt books the remissions and suspensions which have been sanctioned. All revenue officers from Circle Inspectors to Subdivisional Officer and Collector should satisfy themselves by personal observation that the statement has been affixed as directed, and has been replaced if torn or defaced, and by direct inquiry that the remissions and suspensions have been read and explained to the villagers. It is hoped that the examination of rayats' receipt books will in future be more thoroughly and systematically carried out than was possible in the period of the late famines. In making such examination, particular attention should be paid to examination of the books of those to whom remissions and suspensions have been granted. With this object the proposals made by the Commissioner, S. D., in the second clause of paragraph 5 of his letter are approved and should be adopted generally.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

RANJITSINHJI.

THE MAN WHO STAYS IN AS LONG AS HE LIKES.

Is it possible that what is said about "Ranji" can be true: that he can stay in as long as he likes, and when he tires or sees a friend he wants to speak to—of course so long as his side is in no danger—he gets out for the greater pleasure of a chat? The man absolutely oblivious to his position in the "averages" is on top of the averages still, and I should say that he would remain there.

With an average at the end of last week of 79.26, the 187 not out completed on Tuesday brings his average to exactly 87, and he has scored 2,001 runs in first class cricket this season, including eight centuries. There is somehow no fuss and clatter about these performances. Some days Ranji is playing, sometimes he is not. There is apparently no chasing after big figures, but he gets them all the same, and in that inimitable manner of his county has followed county this year, and he has played all bowling alike, until against the best the South Africans could put on, including the lightning deliveries of Kotze, the supple limbs and the silken-corded sinews of the marvellous Asiatic prince remained unshattered.

Going back to the fanciful suggestion that "Ranji", can stay in as long as he likes, one of the Indian's chroniclers, Mr Percy Cross Standing, tells a very good story of K. S. R. when in India. There was a redoubtable bat named K. M. Mistri, who made 255 for Patiala. When "Ranji" was 180 it was the luncheon interval, and many young officers asked Ranji to beat Mistri's score as they would otherwise lose heavily. What is not in Mr. Standing's book is a fact I was told recently: that "Ranji" had had enough of it, and was looking for a comfortable chair where he could rest very soon after luncheon. The exhortation of the young officers, however, altered his plans, and he sailed past Mistri's huge total and then——!!

Ranji gave up cricket for a season, and it made no difference to his powers at the great summer game. It was in 1899 that there was much difference of opinion as to how he would play: result, third in the averages with 63·18, and an average for his county of 75·16. He was a notable success, too, against Australians that year.

In the following year, 1900, he again reached the summit of every cricketer's ambition; he topped the first-class batting averages with the following figures:—

Innings.	Runs.	Not out.	Average.
40	3,065	5	87·57

He made eleven centuries that year. In 1901 he was third with 72.20, and made eight centuries, while his average in Sussex games only was 76.55.

In 1902, a wet season, when scoring was low, he was second in the averages with 46.08, but in fifteen innings for Sussex his figures were 66.61. Last year he was again second with 56.58, and what sort of season it was will be easily remembered; it capped the disastrous weather of the previous year.

Ranjitsinhji's first-class cricket can be noted as follows:—

	Place in averages.	Average.
1893	25	25.82
1894	8	32.25
1895	3	49.30
1896	1	57.91
1897	5	45. 5
1897-8 (Australia)	1	60.89
1898 (Absent in India)		
1899	3	63.18
1900	1	87.57
1901	3	72.20
1902	2	46.08
1903	2	56.58
1904 (to date)	1	87.

K. S. Ranjitsinhji is not 32 years old until the 10th of next month. How many more seasons will he do his marvellous deeds. His powers seem limitless, and I hear that the South Africans at Brighton had an object lesson in certain points of the game which came as a revelation to them. He has practically assured his position this year in the averages, as the season is nearly finished. The great player will have earned his Yorkshire holiday to be followed by another trip to India in the winter.

POONA RACES.

CLOSED MEETING THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

HANDICAP.

The Ghorpari Stakes. Distance 5 furlongs—Idleness 14-7; Free Trade 12-3; Curfew Bell 11-10; Ena 11-2; Faustine 10-13 1; Tight Lace 10-10; Formosa 10-7; Rosamond 10-4; Rosie Ball [illegible]. Welter Plate, Distance [illegible] Da Belle 9-8; Richene 8-9; Ding 8-0; [illegible] 13-0; Spark 12-8; Corrie Roy 12-0; [illegible] 13-8; Dum-Villiers 11-6; Daroji 11-3; Half a Crown 10-12; Carlton II 10-7; Minosa 10-2; Temcor 10-0; Runaway Girl 9-9; Premrose II 9-4; Sweet William 8-13.

POONA EIGHT EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER, 17.

Entry closed at 6 p m, Monday, Sept. 12.

The Tallyho Plate—Distance 1 1-2 miles over 7 flights.

Mr T L Robert's ch aus g Moroney
Mr H B Pike's bl aus g Musketeer 6 years
Mr H B Pike's roan aus g Rapid Rhone aged
Mr Peel's b aus g Placet
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's ch aus m Gnullo aged
Major G Moore's ch aus g Daroji aged
Mr Locke's g aus g Badger aged
Mr A W P's ch aus g Fitzeros
Major Logan Home's bl aus g Pope aged

The Sandown Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Mehta's br aus m Blue Blood aged
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus m Carreswick
Aga S Shah's b aus g Prestwick
Aga S Shah's b e g Carburton
Mr Curmer's b aus g Rossi
Mr J Gove's b aus g Kingston aged
Messrs Morn and McNab's b aus m Epitome aged
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus m Adelaide
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus g Glen Albyn
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's br aus g Tubal Cain
Mr Lokshmi Kantaraj Urs b aus g Gum aged
Mr Locke's br e filly Miss Viliers 4 years
Mr Kelso's ch e g Child Guide
Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist
Mr R R S's ch aus g Wedlock
Mr A W P's b aus g Fando aged
Mr P R Punnett's br aus m Nancy Till aged
Messrs G K and D D's bl aus m Overture aged
Messrs G K and D D's b aus g Roscommon aged
Messrs P B Avasia and C Bleach's b e g Apology by Glenwood Queen of the Hills 3 years
Mr Galstaun's b aus g Spring Lock
Mr Galstaun's b n a h Riverside II 4 years
Mr Galstaun's bl aus g Dulcemer

The Consolation Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 13-3 1-4
Aga S Shah's b a h St Gaten 4 years
Major Jameson's b a h Bugler 14-0
Mr D Bomanjee's g a h Royal Blood 4 years
Mr Peel's g a h Precious
Mr F M Garda's br a h Narunjee 14-0
Mr F M Garda's br a h Kour Sahib 13-3 1-2
Mr Fox's b a h Erhan 13-1 3-4
Captain Bayford's g a g Borderer
Prince Fateh Singh's b a S Duldul 13-2 1-2
Mr Finch's b a m Arab Maid 13-3 1-4
Mr Beetle's ch a h Selim 13-2 1-2
Major G Moore's g a h Champion 14-3
Mr S A Wahid's g a h Skylark 14-0
Mr R C Beck's g a g Toby 14-0
Mr Mahomed Haji Ebrahim's ch a h Gallant 13-2 3-4
Mr A W P's b a h Turn of Luck 14-0
Mr A W P's g a h Random 13-3
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Adonis 5 years
Mr Abdoola Farra's b a h Regular 3 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Hadneer 4 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Cannaught 5 years
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's ch a h Faithfull 14-0
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Smasher 5 years

A Walter Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Captain Bayford's b aus m Rosie Ball 14-1
Mr J J Pawson's ch e g Idleness 14-1 3 4
Mr J J Pawson's ch e m Tight Lace 14-0 14
Major E P England's bl aus m Ena 14-0 3-4
Captain Sullevan's ch aus g Curfew Bell 14-1
Major G Moore's b e m Faustine 14-0 3-4
Mr Locke's b aus g Gladstone 14-0 3-4
Mr Locke's b e filly Elsie II by Ormac Elsie Hampton 14-1
Mr W Orr Paterson's ch aus g Free Trade 14-2
Mr J Alston's b aus m Rosamond 12-3 1-2
Mr Graham's br aus m Shot Silk 14 0 1-2

Nursery Handicap—Distance 5 furlongs.

Major Edward's g a h Kazban 14-0
Mr T R Badger's ch a h William Rufus 13-2
Aga S Shah's g a h Swazi 13-2
Mr Musjeed bin Jurie's b a h Sugger 13-3 1-2
Mr Reginald's g a h Grand Slam 13 3 3-4
Mr Nassr Abdulla's g a h Cleverman 13-2 3-4
Mr Bajee Zulleman's b a h Akyab 13,2 1-4
Mr Finch's b a m Arab Maid 1-3 1-2
Mr W Moran's g a h Young Gazelle 13-2
Mr J Jacob's b a h Chiragh 13-3
Mr M Goculdas and A Nanji's g a h Calcutta 13-2
Mr Syed Rasheed's ch a h Sahoon 13-3
Mr Abdul Razak Nasroola's bl a h Sabig 13-2 3-4
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Young Mosumma 13-3 3-4
Mr S A Waheed's b a h Reflector 12-3
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Dilerjang 13-3
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Defiance 13-2 1-2
Mr Johnc's ch a h Medina 13-3 1-2
Mr A W P's g a h Random 13-3
Mr A W P's b a h Hopeful 13-2 3-4
Mr A W P's g a h Sharajoon 14-0
Mr A W P's g a h Rightful 13-3
Mr Nasar Abdoola's b a h Shirazi 13-1 1.2
Messrs P Framji and G H Noormahomed's b a h Superior 13-2 3 4
Mr Henry's g a h Gendarme 13-3
Mr J Antoony's b a h Saizax 13-3 3-4
Mr Artin A Essayie's bl a h Black Prince 13 2 3-4
Colonel Kazim Beg's b a g Kazim Pasha 13-3 3-4
Mr Jaroola bin Talib's g a h Kismat 14-0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Eed 14-0
Mr Mahomed bin Talib's g a h Umber 13-3
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h False Start 13-3 3-4
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Zurriff 13-2 12
Mr Yusuff Yunasee's b a h Yerbo 13-3 1-2
Mr A M Amer's g a h Lachen 14-0
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Result 13-3 1-2
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Redlips 13-2 1-2

Owing to the large number of entries two races will be given Ponies 13-3 and under will be Handicapped in one race and over 13-3 in the other.

The Sticks Handicap—Distance 1 1-2 miles over 7 flights.

Major G Moore's b ch g Ding 13-3 3-4
Lieut-Colonel Hazelton's b aus g Patrician 14-0 1-8 by wire
Captain F Guest's bl aus m Topsy 14-1
Mr R C Beck's b aus g Rifleman II 14-0
Nawab Jaffer Ali Khan's ch cb g Mirage 14-1 3-4

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 13.

Tuesday.—The depression has moved slowly west-north westward and is central to-day over the south of the Central Provinces or the north of the Nizam's Dominions. The storm is at least as deep as it was yesterday and has continued to determine general rain to the north division in the East Coast, to the Deccan to the Central Provinces and to the West Coast. Local rain has occurred over northern India and a few light showers over Mysore and Rajputana, while Gujarat, Central India and south India remain practically rainless. Heavy rain has fallen over Tedasserim. The principal amounts are six inches at Tavoy, three inches at Mangalore, Goa and Waltair over, two inches at Mergui, Moulmein, Mercara, Karwar, Mormugao, Hyderabad, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Akola, over one inch at Umballa, Peshawar, Sirsa, Ratnagiri and Bijapur and over half an inch at Miubu, Yamethin, Ludhiana, Raichur, Belgaum, Amraoti and Chanda. Temperature is lower than usual over the Punjab, east of the Central Provinces and a large part of the peninsula, but is high in Sind and Gujarat, Jacobabad reporting a maximum of 112 degrees. The storm will probably drift west north west or north west but its line of march is now difficult to forecast. It is however as deep as it was yesterday and will hence continue to give general rain to the north of the East Coast, the Central Provinces, Deccan and West Coast and if it move north westward rain will extend to Central India and eastern Gujarat. Scattered local rain continues likely in Northern India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Baron Dalmeny, Captain R. C. Parker, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta reports having experienced very strong N. W. winds on the coast with low barometer and very heady rain on the 11th and 12th instant and light monsoon in the Bay, with normal weather to Ceylon. The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Madura, Captain R. Henderson, which arrived yesterday from Colombo met with moderate N. W. winds and sea, frequent rain squalls and continuous rain on the 12th instant.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba In.	Colaba Cts
Previously registered	37	24	39	78	39	81	31	93
Tuesday, 13th September	00	17	00	08	00	06	0	00
Total	37	41	39	86	39	90	31	93
Total fall to 13th Sept '03	77	48	77	84	73	02	73	03
Total fall to 13th Sept '02	50	33	52	37	42	60	53	10

[OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular, showing a brisk fall at Indore, Khandwa, Amraoti and Aurangabad, a brisk rise at Jacobabad and Lahore and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is below normal in all districts except in Rajputana and the Punjab, United Provinces and at Saugor and Jacobabad. The deficiency is greatest at Hyderabad (Deccan) where it amounts to one-fifth of an inch.

Winds are cyclonic in Rajputana Berar the Central Provinces, Central India, the Madras Presidency, over the Deccan and at Jhansi and Allahabad, north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab and at Jacobabad, Cawnpore, Bijapur, Calicut and Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Bhuj, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Saugor, Malegaon, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Bijapur, Belgaum, Goa, Bangalore, Bellary and Coimbatore.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 14° in excess at Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Bhavnagar Para, Neemuch, Indore, Surat and Madras and 5° to 12° in defect at Sirsa, Raipur, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Goa, Karwar, Hyderabad (Deccan), Masulipatam and Bellary. The maximum varied from 112° at Jacobabad to 74° at Hyderabad (Deccan) and the minumum from 84° at Jacobabad to 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in many places.

Rain.—There has been general rain in Berar, over the Deccan, along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay, and also at Bangalore, Hyderabad (Deccan). Masulipatam in the Central Provinces except (Saugor) stations at Ajmere, Jhansi, Allahabad and Sirsa. The heaviest falls reported are 3·57" at Aurangabad, 3·35" at Mangalore, between two and three inches at Hyderabad (Deccan), Karwar, Goa, Ahmednagar and Akola and between one and two inches at Bijapur, Ratnagiri, and Sirsa.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has been almost stationary and its centre now lies a few miles to the north of Hyderabad (Deccan). The winds are cyclonic round about it, and weather is squally and unsettled over nearly the whole country lying to the south of Latitude 24°; Rain is to be expected in almost all districts affected by the storm. In Gujarat the sky is now cloudy to overcast and conditions are becoming only slightly favourable for a few local scattered showers.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Gairloch, 2413 tons, Captain J Craig, will sail to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Lucknow, 2370 tons, Captain R S Miller, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Neuenfels, 3681 tons, Captain J Weseloh, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a cargo of same bottom and salt.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1273 tons, Captain R Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo 8th September in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Landaura, 2156 tons, Captain J Farquharson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 24th August, with a general cargo, Lieut A L Routh, 3 natives and 3 deck passengers.

THE steamer Baron Dalmeny, 2503 tons, Captain A C Parker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 29th August, with a cargo of coal. The Captain reports that the starboard hose pipe was broken in Hoogly River.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill	Royal Navy
R I M S Canning	Comdr Wilson	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr A Rowand	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	Survey steamer
R I M S Minto	Lt Comdr Marsack	R I Marine
Torpedo Boat Baluchi	—	—
Do Karen	—	—
Do Pathan	—	—

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Baron Dalmeny s.	Parker	Calcutta, Aug 29
	Madura s.	Henderson	Colombo, Sept 8
	Landaura s.	Farquharson	Calcutta, Aug 24

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Zillah s	Rees	Calcutta
	Henzada s	Maclean	Persian Gulf
14	Neuenfels s	Weseloh	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer City of Lucknow, Miller, for Karachi
" Gairloch, Craig, for Dunkirk

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Names.	Tons.	From
9	Flamingo	2150	Colombo

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Names.	Tons.	For
9	Clan Lamont	2286	London via Chittagong
9	Clan Menzies	1896	London
9	Wensleydale	2 09	London
9	Warconga	1609	Rangoon
9	Maharani	1047	Chittagong and Rangoon
9	Werdenfels	2939	Hamburg
10	Catherine Apcar	1730	Hongkong

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Macarthur, arrived Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ula, left Port Said on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Arabia, arrived at London on the morning of the 13th instant.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 13.

The P and O Co's steamer Chusan, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Armand Behic from Bombay arrived at Aden.

WHEN

PORT ARTHUR

FALLS

the World will turn to his neighbour and say "I told you so. 'Twas but a question of time."

We have been telling a story for the past 28 years to this effect.

It is but a question of time when you will wear nothing but PURE WOOL.

The longer you delay wearing it the longer you are deprived of the health and comfort connected with it.

And when you have tried it, and tell us how pleased and comfortable you feel, we can say "We told you so." We have proved it so often.

Another name for Pure Wool is "LALIMLI."

When you think of Pure Wool remember that we make anything you can mention with only Pure Wool in it.

Send for Samples now.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

S. ROSE & CO.,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

PHONO RECORDS.
NEW STOCK JUST IN.

DISC RECORDS.
NEW SELECTION EVERY MAIL.

MANDOLINES.
FINEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

GUITARS.
GUARANTEED SPANISH MAKE.

VIOLINS.
MODELS OF THE FAMOUS MASTERS.

FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & CO.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR

has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PLEASE SEE LAST PAGE
FOR
WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO.'S
ADVERTISEMNT OF
NEW GOODS.

RELIABLE
PIANOS
FOR
INDIA

SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.,
PIANO IMPORTERS, ETC.,
BOMBAY.

STEAM COOKERS
OF
TIN, COPPER
OR
NICKEL PLATED COPPER.
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS
in SIZES and VARIETIES.

STOVE DEPOT.
17, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

SPENCER'S
INDIAN CIGARS
are obtainable in
BOMBAY
FROM

THE ARMY and NAVY STORES,
DINSHAW MERWAN & CO., Prince's Dock.
DINSHAW MERWAN & CO., Medow's Street.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
D. MACROPOLO & CO.,
CURZON & CO.,
F. CORNAGLIA,

and at the
BOMBAY BRANCH
OF
SPENCER & CO., LD.
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET.

PROVISION MANUFACTURERS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

JOHN MOIR & SON, LD.,
LONDON.

LARGE STOCKS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

MOIR'S Army and Navy Rations.
MOIR'S Patent Table Jelly Powders.
MOIR'S The Seville Orange Marmalade.
MOIR'S Pure Jams and Jellies.
MOIR'S Pure Pickles, in Brown Malt Vinegar.
MOIR'S Fresh Herrings, Kippered Herrings, and Herrings in Tomato Sauce, &c.
MOIR'S Mayfair Specialities, Camp Pies, Smoked Sausages, &c.

All Correspondence and Orders should be addressed to JOHN MOIR & SON'S SOLE REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA.

SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY : Apollo Street.
CALCUTTA : 4 Bankshall Street.
KARACHI : Donolley Road.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST,
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON,
P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Sole Vendors in India and Burmah of
SIR HOWARD GRUBB'S RENOWNED ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS and FITTINGS.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application

Accidents and Disease
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

INDIAN AGENTS
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1904.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The correspondence relating to the position of British Indians in the Transvaal has been published in the form of a Blue-book, which came to hand by last mail. It includes letters and telegrams which passed between Mr. Lyttelton and Lord Milner, Sir M. M. Bhownagree and the Colonial Office, Mr. Chamberlain and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal, Mr. Dadabhai Navroji, and in fact every document which has any direct bearing on the question. Mr. Lyttelton's letter of January 23rd of the present year introduces them, wherein he invites the particular attention of Sir M. Bhownagree's letter addressed to Mr. Chamberlain which the Colonial Secretary regards as a good statement of the case for the British Indians. "I cannot," he says, "but feel much sympathy for the views expressed in it, and I feel it will be difficult to meet his representations with a fully satisfactory answer. The subject is almost certain to be raised in the House of Commons when Parliament meets, and though I am fully alive to the difficulties which the Transvaal Government has to contend with, the position of his Majesty's Government and its responsibilities in the matter must also be considered." Whereupon he asked for a statement of Lord Milner's views in return. Sir M. Bhownagree in his representation held that in regard to the Transvaal the responsibility of the Home Government in this matter ought not to be minimised by too excessive devotion to the principle laid down that the Colony is to be dealt with as though it were already in the enjoyment of local autonomy. In relation to most domestic affairs that principle can be closely adhered to ; but, said Sir Muncherjee, "it is subject to considerable qualification when the questions raised affect the rights and welfare of peoples who constitute the vast majority of the subjects of the King." Local autonomy, he urged, confers upon its possessors under the British flag no right to undermine the noblest traditions associated with that emblem—otherwise the term "self-government" applied to the over-sea possessions of the King would be but a synonym for imperial anarchy. And then having stated the case at great length, Sir Muncherjee compared the position of British Indians in the Transvaal under Boer and British influence.

In that comparison it is stated that, before the War, Indians were free to enter the country without restriction, that payment of a registration fee was not required, that trading in any part of the country was permitted without license, in most cases simply as against nominal tender of license money. They might reside in any part of the republic; landed property could be held in the name of Europeans ; Indians hold 99 years' leases for property in the Johannesburg location ; there was "no separate inquisitorial Asiatic Department" and Indians further enjoyed freedom to travel in the republic, while many harsh legislative restrictions were allowed to remain inoperative, owing largely to British intervention. Under British rule no immigration is permitted other than of bona fide refugees who left on the eve of the war, and they are only admitted gradually and after long delay for the consideration of their applications. A registration fee of £3 is now imposed payable annually on pain of fine not exceeding £100 or imprisonment for not more than six months. Trading outside locations is interdicted, excepting in the few cases in which the trader was called upon to take out license by the late Boer Government. This it seems annuls many existing licenses and, by abrogating the right of transfer, constitutes confiscation of the marketable rights of sale of business universally recognised in civilised countries. All Indians are compelled to reside in locations, excepting those who by passing an educational test in a language other than their own, succeed in obtaining exemptions, grant of which is left to the discretion of local officials. The law against Asiatics holding real property is strictly enforced, even in cases where land is required for religious buildings. The owners of the leases expropriated under the Insanitary Area Commissioners' report without receiving guarantee of obtaining equal title elsewhere in Johannesburg in a suitable position. An Asiatic office has been established, but does not do away with other departments ; it is arbitrary in its proceedings in delays of the settlement of individual applications. A vexatious system of photographic passes prevails without warrant in law and inoperative Boer enactments have been brought into force and rendered more stringent by ordinances or executive orders, and British Indians are offensively classed in legislation with Kaffirs, savages and semi-civilised races.

What the British Indian subjects desire is that the obligation to live and trade exclusively in bazaars be cancelled, and failing entire repeal of the location law, the necessity for which they say is not proved, it should be applied only to the coolie and labouring classes. They hold that the trader, whether large or small, should not be required to apply for exemption, as that involves his compulsory residence in location until exemption is obtained. If any educational test is called for, they maintain that it should be confined to the immigrant's knowledge of his own language. The confiscation of trading rights under location notification is considered another grievance. They desire existing licenses to be maintained and the local authorities to be granted powers, as in Natal, to deal with new applications, subject however to a right of appeal to the Supreme Court. They complain against the prohibition of the holding of real property and would replace this law by a general enactment against speculative acquisition. They protest against the interposition of the Asiatic Office, delaying, but not obviating, the approach to other departments, the limitation of travelling rights by the system of photographic passes, the heavy annual registration fees and the harsh application of the Permit Law. They would have it abandoned, the Colony being protected from undesirable immigration by a general law, similar to those in force in the self-governing colonies, but subject to amendments which they suggest. They would annul the exclusion of possessors of requisite property and educational qualifications from municipal franchise, and the offensive classification of Indians for certain offences with savage and semi-civilised races. They object to the proposed compulsory repatriation of indentured coolies for the railways and would grant limited option—to selected coolies—to remain in the country, men of specially good character being granted small allotments of land. Generally, they would have the laws and executive orders of the Transvaal recast so as to give effect to Lord Milner's pledge to exempt Asiatics of a superior class from all special legislation and of maintaining a policy not directed against colour or any special race. They ask that a competent member of the Indian community serve on the Legislative Council during the consideration of the promised amendment of the law and that the opinion of the Government of India on the proposed new provisions be obtained. Indians in the Orange River Colony, in Natal and in Cape Colony have special grievances of their own, but in South Africa generally they ask for the abandonment of all distinctive restrictions, not called for on sanitary or economic grounds or those of public welfare or convenience, and the maintenance by the legislatures and the courts of the principle of the rights of all classes to State protection of person and property, irrespective of race or creed according to the pledges laid down in Sir G. Napier's Proclamation of 1843. Whether they secure all the liberty they desire is doubtful, but that they will obtain the relaxation of many of the restrictions they now find objectionable may be gathered from the remark addressed by the Colonial Secretary to Lord Milner, wherein he observed "His Majesty's Government hold that it is derogatory to national honour to impose on resident British subjects disabilities against which we had remonstrated and to which even the law of the late South African Republic rightly interpreted did not subject them."

THE CORPORATION CORNERED. The Corporation has aforetime risen superior to the hobgoblin of consistency, but the ascent was never so remarkable as on the last occasion. If Lord Curzon troubled himself about the eccentricities of an otherwise admirable body, he ought to be gratified at the dilemma in which he has placed the Municipal Elders ; and any sense of humour he owns should be hugely tickled by the way in which they propose to extricate themselves. The position would have been even funnier had the proposal of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta been carried ; and, because of the loss to the gaiety of nations, we regret that for once the Corporation declined to follow the lead of its newest knight. On a memorable occasion a celebrated personage impressed a council of sages by the skilful declension of an eye lid ; and it is a real loss to us that Lord Curzon may not emulate Panurge in replying as Viceroy to an address denied him as Governor-General. Of course, if the Bombay Corporation are in danger of appearing ridiculous to the rest of the world, we suppose Lord Curzon must be held responsible. It all comes of his disregard for precedent and the Bombay Corporation may urge that when they declined to present an address to a departing Viceroy they thought they had done with him. They were mistaken, hence this ludicrous position of welcoming a Viceroy before his predecessor has been sped on his way. When Lord Curzon went homo it was considered unnecessary to present him with an address on his departure from Bombay, because he was merely going home on leave. That was the ostensible reason for the Corporation's tacit agreement to ignore all precedent in regard to a Viceroy's laying down of his office. Why then is it necessary to present an address to the returning Viceroy ? The situation is Gilbertian. Bombay, so far as its civic representatives are concerned, declines to show the customary courtesy to the departing Viceroy because he will soon be back ; and on his return welcomes him as a new Governor-General. It would have been better for the dignity of the Corporation if they had preserved consistency and remained silent on the subject. But the question of an address having been raised it is better that the decision should have been made in favour of the accepted resolution than of the half-hearted proposal of the minority. The form of the address will, we anticipate, give the Committee pause, and we may predict that it will not emulate the fulsome phraseology in which the Corporation welcomed Lord Curzon's first coming. The Municipality, have, however, something to ask for in the way of financial grants, and perhaps this is the consideration which has enabled them to sink pride and prejudice.

CHOLERA IN PERSIA. THE "Official Messenger of the Russian Empire" has published the following information in reference to the visitation of cholera which was beginning to die out in Persia :—The Commission ordered by the Russian Government to take measures to prevent the spread of the scourge was informed that cholera commenced to decrease early in July, and that the number of fatal cases, which was 800 a day at the end of June, fell to 400 a day in the first week of July, and to 60 by the 23rd of the same month. The disease pursued its course in July to the south of Teheran and was especially virulent at Ispahan and Shiraz. In the latter town nearly a thousand persons died daily. North of Teheran, there were only two cases of cholera at Reshd, and one at Enzeli on board a steamer from the port of Giaz. To the east and north-east of Teheran the epidemic travelled, in July, to Semnan, Damgau, Chakhrout and Sebsevar ; by the 12th of July it appeared at Meshed, and from the 17th to the 21st of that month, it carried off 540 persons, and from the 21st to the 26th nearly 400. On the 28th cholera was reported from Asterabad. Within the limits of the Empire of Russia, during the whole course of the epidemic in Persia, there was only one case, and that a doubtful one reported at Baku, on the 23rd of July ; this case recovered. As the epidemic appeared to take the direction of the frontier of the Trans-Caspian province, the Russian Commission, besides the measures already adopted, ordered the closing of the land frontier that separates the Empire from Russia and Afghanistan ; travellers were to be allowed to cross only at certain medical points of observation, established at seven places, of which Serakhs and Kouldja were two. To strengthen the medical element in this district seventeen doctors and thirty-four assistant surgeons were placed at the disposal of the Governor of the Trans-Caspian territory. Cholera was decreasing rapidly in all the districts in Persia where it had raged.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Arcadia with the outward mails of the 2nd instant left Aden at 10 a.m. on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

IT is understood that Mr. Brereton, lately Secretary for Railways to the Government of India, has definitely decided not to return to India. Mr. Brereton has been for some time past upon special duty in London in connection with the organisation of the much discussed Railway Board for India which has now been formally sanctioned. He has been mentioned as a probable selection for the presidentship of the Board, but his decision not to return to India removes him from the running in this connection. The field of selection for the President, however, remains open.

THE choice for the President of the Board will probably lie between some such Indian railway expert as Mr. Upcott, who was Mr. Brereton's predecessor in the Simla Railway Secretariat and is now Railway Adviser to the India Office and someone belonging to the general administrative line like Sir Walter Lawrence without expert railway experience, but closely in touch with the needs of the diverse communities for whose benefit the Indian railways are maintained.

A GOOD deal will no doubt depend in connection with the selection of members of the Board upon the amount ultimately fixed for their salaries, but in the event of such adequate remuneration being decided upon as Rs. 6,000 monthly for President and Rs. 3,500 monthly each for the junior members there should be no lack of qualified candidates.

AN extraordinary outrage was perpetrated on the Hawthorne Racecourse, New York, on Aug. 25th, while sport was in full progress. During one of the races a number of dynamite caps were scattered in the betting ring. Directly they were stepped upon explosions ensued, and as these were frequent a panic took place. Two persons had their feet badly lacerated, while a third, who was knocked down by the stampeding crowd was badly injured. It was some time before confidence was restored. The police theory is that the dynamite was scattered by thieves, who intended to rob book-makers in the panic which they knew must inevitably ensue. One attempt was actually made to rob a book-maker during the explosions, but this was frustrated. No arrests have yet been made.

"MISTRESS of the Sea" is the title ("writ sarkastic") of Mr. Bernard Partridge's cartoon in the latest issue of the "Punch" to hand. It represents Britannia with her trident, sitting on the steps of a quay and mournfully contemplating bales of British goods which await shipment. Neptune in a barge labelled "Neptune and Co., Ocean Carriers," drawn by a pair of sea-horses with seaweed reins, and laden with bales of German goods, one of which is inscribed "Hamburg to Tokio," is just starting for the Far East. Cracking his seaweed whip, he says to her, "You're not sending any of your goods out to the Far East just now, ma'am. How's that ?" Britannia meekly answers, "I'm not allowed to," and Father Neptune rejoins, "Not allowed ? Why, I thought you had a Navy !"

LYNCHING, as they practise it in Georgia, is still ahead of any form of "popular justice" known since the so-called dark ages. In Bavaria, however, at the present day there exists a peculiar, though mild, kind, to which the natives have recourse in the case of usury, official harshness, and the like, and which has been handed down from mediæval days. It bears the rather appalling name of Haberfeldtreiben. The people whom the offence has stirred to indignation assemble, with blackened faces in front of the offender's house, and beat pots and kettles, bawl, fire off guns, and in other ways create a horrible din, after which a mock sermon in doggerel verse is delivered. There is this difference between Bavaria and Georgia—in the former case neither person nor property is injured. Readers of Hardy will remember that a similar custom was observed in Wessex, where it was called the Skimmity-ride. In the Bavarian Diet the proceeding has recently been defended as an ideal form of popular justice. Which of our M.P.s would champion the Skimmity ?

WE referred some time ago to one of those dramatic incidents which sometimes interrupt the philosophic calm of the British Association meetings. says a home paper. A correspondent recalls a scene at the 1864 gathering unique in the annals of the Association. It was a time when the most lively interest was taken in the opening up of Africa by Livingstone and others. Burton and Speke were invited to the meeting of the Association held that year at Bath to debate their different views as to the Nile sources. Unhappily, beneath the discussion of geographical differences there was deep personal bitterness between the two great explorers. Speke felt himself in the right on the matters in dispute—as, in fact, he was—but dreaded the meeting as he was a poor speaker and unready debater. Burton was at the meeting (21st of September, 1864) awaiting the coming of his former colleague, when the news arrived that Speke was dead—killed by the accidental discharge of his own gun whilst partridge shooting on his father's estate of Jordans, near Ilminster. The painful news stilled the strife. What were the feelings of the expectant members of the Association may well be imagined. Lady Burton, touched with the pathos of the occasion, wrote a fine poem inscribed to the memory of Speke.

THE FUTURE OF RHODESIA.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT.

Two events have recently directed public attention towards Rhodesia. The first is the conference between the directors of the Chartered Company and the delegates sent to this country for the purpose of discussing the situation created by the rejection of the Goldie scheme. The second is the sudden appearance, after twelve months of drooping, of a record output of gold. It is probable that both here and in Rhodesia there are some who consider that the settlers have acted in a short-sighted fashion in not accepting a scheme formulated after very careful study of the questions involved by so distinguished and experienced an administrator as Sir G. Taubman Goldie. Broadly speaking, the people of Rhodesia found two objections in his proposals. The first was the assumption by them of the responsibility of a debt of eight millions composed of capital expenditure incurred in the administration of Southern Rhodesia. They considered that since the Chartered Company owns the whole of the mineral and commercial rights of the country, it should be responsible for any loss incurred.

Had there been a profit, it would have gone towards the credit of the Chartered Company—at least, so they argue. The second objection was of a different kind. In consideration for accepting the responsibility of the aforesaid debt, the sum of three millions was to be raised and expended in the country. People in Rhodesia said this money which was to be controlled and distributed by the Chartered Company, would not be spent in such a way as to do the country any permanent service, and that when it was spent, Rhodesia would be in a rather worse position than it is at present. Accordingly, they decided to fight out their own destiny. Whether they have acted rightly or not time alone will tell.

The difference of opinion between the directorate of the Chartered Company and the delegates, which caused the break down of the conference, was partly due to a different cause, writes a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette." It arose out of the company's mining law, under which the company claim 30 per cent. of the vendor's share of a gold mining company on flotation. The Rhodesia Chamber of Mines hold that this is too heavy a handicap for most mining propositions to carry, and that it causes over capitalisation, since it increases the large amount which has to be paid in promotion money. The idea of the Chamber is that a preferable arrangement would be to pay to the Rhodesian Government a percentage of the profits. On this question the two parties are sharply divided, and the present deadlock has resulted in consequence. In connection with the mining law it should be mentioned that the Chartered Company some time ago, with a view to assisting owners of small propositions, agreed to waive the 30 per cent. clause and accept a nominal payment of 2 1-2 per cent. of the output. This concession has been most beneficial to the country, and I hope to allude further to it at another time.

What is more immediately germane to this article is the question : How is Rhodesia going to get along in the meantime ? It will, doubtless, occur to some people to inquire whether Rhodesians have considered any alternative to the regime of the Chartered Company. The answer to this is that they have thought of two, and that there are objections to both. The first is Crown Colony rule brought about by the Imperial Government. There has always been a very strong feeling against this, and for a very simple reason. Rhodesians believe that the establishment of the Crown Colony system would mean cessation of all enterprise—in a word, stagnation. They ask what the Imperial Government has ever done for Bechuanaland, and no one has been able to answer this question except with the word—nothing. It was left to a company initiated by Mr. Cecil Rhodes to build the railway through Bechuanaland, and the Imperial Government demanded the sum of £10,000 per annum from the Chartered Company for permission for the mails to go through. Some years ago the amount was reduced by about one-third, but I believe £6,500 or thereabouts is still paid. Although the settlers have found fault with the Chartered Company from time to time in regard to what they consider are economic grievances, they still prefer to be under the present administration in place of the Imperial Government.

It may be argued that the two new colonies, the Transvaal and the Orange River, are under Crown Colony administration. That is so, but their circumstances are exceptional. The arrangement was absolutely necessary so that the two opposed races of English and Dutch should each have fair play. Even in their case the system is recognised as transitory, and a measure of self-government, which must be the prelude to more, has recently been sanctioned. Moreover, no comparison can properly be made between a rich and relatively populous country, like the Transvaal, and Rhodesia which possesses only a small and thinly-scattered population. The second alternative which has been discussed is that of Rhodesia being merged in the Transvaal. There are some reasons in favour of such an arrangement : a considerable interest in the shape of shares and gold claims is held in Johannesburg, and the connection will become closer when a projected railway between Lobatsi and Krugersdorp is constructed, as this would reduce a journey between the Rand and Rhodesia from about 4 1-2 to 2 1-2 days. The inhabitants of the last named country might favour the plan if they felt assured that the terms of union would be equitable to themselves.

The hope may be expressed that eventually some basis of agreement will be arrived at between Rhodesians and their Government, because, while neither of itself can make the country flourish undoubtedly the united efforts of both would be much more helpful in that direction than constant pulling in diverse ways. What the country requires at present and for years to come is settlers. Few countries so young can show so great a tale of progress as Rhodesia. This is the more remarkable when its isolation is considered. The Rhodesia Railways have constructed and have in operation nearly 2,000 miles of line, which is almost as much as there are in the whole of the Cape Colony. These railways intersect the country from Vryburg in Bechuanaland in the south to Salisbury and Umtali, and Beira, in Portuguese territory. The principal mining districts are tapped by branch lines, and another of 300 miles passes through the coalfields, terminating at the Victoria Falls. The gold output, in spite of difficulties caused by want of capital and quartz reefs which continually vary, shows indications of improvement and an output of copper will certainly commence at no distant date. In a country of vast extent, which is still largely a virgin field, fresh discoveries of gold and possibly other valuable minerals are more than probable. With the gradual disappearance of the cattle disease, ranchfarming will become profitable and living less costly, while articles of export appear to be promised in the cultivation of cotton and tobacco. The quality of the latter is superior to that grown in the Transvaal, only the cost of it is too high for distant markets. The settlers of the country have shown much enterprise in the face of unexampled plagues and difficulties, and valuable experience in acclimatisation and forestry, which will be turned to useful account in the future, has been acquired. It seems difficult to believe that with the turn of the tide of fortune in South Africa Rhodesia will not obtain some of the prosperity her settlers have striven for so painfully.

AMONG the English residents and tradesmen in Jersey a feeling of consternation has been created by the decision of the Army Council to withdraw the troops from the island. It is estimated that the withdrawal will mean a loss to the revenue of several thousands of pounds. The "Jersey Times," commenting on the action of the States, observes that their intention from the beginning was to make the Militia Bill a dead letter, and thus tacitly set at defiance the wishes of the War Office. Very patiently, says the journal, the military authorities have borne with the dogged obstinacy of an assembly which has hindered its own measure from coming into operation. On the other hand, a correspondent tells us that from the native Jerseymen's point of view the attitude of the Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Abadie, whose term of office has been extended, has been the reverse of considerate for the peculiar difficulties of the islanders.

RUSSIANS STILL RETIRE.

THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.

REPORTED BIG CAPTURE OF RUSSIANS.

UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

Reuter (Mukden) wires on the 10th inst., that a portion of the Russians have begun retiring on Tieling.

The Japanese advance is slow. The military situation is not unfavorable to the Russians.

Reuter (Tokio) says that General Oyama reports that large bodies of Russian Cavalry have appeared East of Yentai and bodies of Russians with artillery are along the Railway between Yentai and Mukden. Oyama adds that the Russians are merely maintaining touch.

It is believed that the object of the Lena at San Francisco is to watch the shipments made to Japan.

The American Pacific squadron has been instructed to enquire as to the intentions of the Lena.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The Japanese Consul at San Francisco has protested against the United States allowing the Russian transport Lena from Vladivostock remaining longer than 24 hours.

Reuter (Liao-yang) says it is believed that the Japanese will remain stationary for fully a month.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the details of General Kuroki's operations from the 28th ultimo to the 5th instant show that the fighting was continuous and desparate.

The Russians cut the communications of the Japanese who were without drink or food, except dry rice, for 24 hours.

The Russian fire was concentrated and deadly the Japanese suffering heavily and holding their positions with difficulty. The timely arrival of re-inforcements averted a repulse.

General Oyama reports that two kinds of Dum Dum bullets were found among the Russian ammunition captured at Liao-yang.

The "Morning Post" says it is stated that official Russian despatches have been received in [illegible] which announce that General Sassulitch commanding 5,000 men of the Russian rear-guard South of the Hunho has been severely wounded and captured with 3,000 men.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 13.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London 12th September, states that the starving Japanese soldiers have looted Liao-yang and stabbed a Scottish missionary, Dr. Westwater.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan, Bombay, received the following telegram from his Government yesterday morning :—

Our Manchurian Army reports :—Two kinds of Dum-Dum bullets were found among the prizes of the Liao yang battle.

They resemble the cartridges for the Russian rifles of the type of 1891.

Some wounds of our men are suspected to have been caused thereby.

Colombo telegrams dated September 13th state :—

Intelligence from Hongkong states that 4 officers and [illegible] men of the Russian destroyer Burni, which was wrecked near Wei-hai-wei, are aboard the British man-of-war Tamar.

The Russian Consul at Chefoo is building huts to house the Russian sailors and other refugees, escaping to Chefoo from Port Arthur.

Dalny is reported to be assuming a lively air under Japanese domination. A number of foreigners have taken up residence there. The Yokohama Specie Bank has established an agency there ready for business.

Trade is already reviving round Haicheng since the Russians evacuated it, though prices there and at Newchwang are high in consequence of military demands.

A scheme is on foot among the leading Japanese business men at Kobe to charter a large steamer to visit Dalny, Port Arthur and the adjacent ports in Manchuria with merchandise soon after the fall of the fortress, an opportunity being taken at the same time of inspecting the commerce in Manchuria. Business men at Osaka and Kyoto have been asked to support the scheme.

Admiral Alexeieff has arrived at Vladivostock which will be his head-quarters for some time.

JAPANESE PLANS AND STRATAGEMS.

A Newchwang correspondent of the "China Times" writes under date August 7th :—According to the statements of Japanese officers who have been here, the battle of Tashihchiao was the most stubbornly contested conflict the Japanese have had since the commencement of hostilities. The Russians fought with the greatest courage, held most tenaciously to their positions, and the forces were well-handled. The same qualities characterised the engagements south of Haicheng, at Nanshantien and Mashan. It is said that the fight for Haicheng commenced at 4 a. m., 1st August, and the place was not occupied until 3 p. m. on 4th August, the capture being the result of a well conceived and accurately executed plan.

The Japanese main army allowed itself to be discovered in position south of Haicheng. The left wing was advanced to the north-west, the right wing to the north-east, whilst the reserve was sent round behind the right wing to outflank the Russian position, then wheeled about, and faced south-west confronting the left wing of the Japanese army. Both wings had guns in position, but these were carefully concealed or artificially screened with trees or greenery, and they commanded the spot occupied by the main body of the army due south of Haicheng. As the Russian scouts came in touch with the advanced outposts of the Japanese main army, the Japanese slowly drew back, retreating ten li, or over three miles, in order to draw the Russians well in between the wings of the army, and allow the flanking division to get round into position on the north-east.

The Japanese estimate that the Russians had four thousand men put out of action in the fighting which followed and the franking division operated so quickly that the Russians had no choice but to withdraw at once from Haicheng or risk being cut off from Liaoyang.

The Japanese anticipate even more severe fighting in the next encounter. It is possible the decisive battle of this campaign will be fought at Anshansan between Haicheng and Liaoyang, about 18 miles north of Chientsun or the Thousand Peaks. If this is so the Japanese will fight in ravines which give them an advantage over the Russians when cavalry is employed.

THE COSSACKS ARE WORSTED

by the Japanese most effectively by tactics said to be German, but really dating back to the middle ages, and used successfully in the very first battle in which horse-soldiers used fire-arms. The lance is a weapon which has worked fearful havoc among the Japanese, and the Russian cavalry is repulsed by the Japanese horsemen advancing at a gallop to within a short distance of the charging lancers, then halting suddenly, when the horsemen use their revolvers at from thirty to ten paces. This method of meeting a cavalry charge necessitates nerve, a quality the Japanese troops do not lack.

THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN

will close with the decisive battle which, if the Japanese anticipations are realised, will break up General Kuropatkin's army, forcing the remnant to retreat north of Mukden, and give the Japanese Liaoyang. It is the intention of the Japanese commanders to rest their troops then, and recuperate after the severe work of the summer.

Another campaign will be commenced early next spring, and not before, unless the hands of the Japanese authorities are forced. They may be forced by other than military reasons. Should the Russians remain in occupation of the district around Mukden they will prevent the produce leaving the country, and this produce is even now in great request in Japan. For the past six months the shipments of bean-cake to Japan have been nil, and trade must be free and the cargoes heavy if even half the demand is to be met before the navigation closes in November. If the Japanese drove the Russians beyond Kaiyuan there would be a chance for the produce of this season to reach a port in the autumn.

The Japanese authorities are making a determined effort to stop all looting in the wake of their armies. Around Tashihchiao over 300 Chinese, described as Hunghutse of the worst class, were beheaded for robbery, spoliation, and destruction of property. One of the captures of the Japanese consists of three or four cars of the new wagons lits express designed for use on the Chinese railways between Yingkou and Peking. This train, taken north of Tashihchiao, once reached the Russian Settlement at Newchwang. It never got so far as Messrs. Bush Brothers' compound as somewhere reported, and its ultimate fate is undetermined. Some parts are lying on the river bank at Yinkou waiting the arrival of the train now in Japanese hands. The sivoutch has come to an inglorious end after all. She was blown up by the Russians at Yachichang, 35 li south of old Newchwang, on 4th August. Their reason was that they were attacked on four successive nights, they knew not whether by the Japanese or by Hunghutse, the enemy never showing, but firing from the reeds and kouliang, and from behind the mud embankments common in this part of the country to control the flood water from the river in the rainy season. Several bullets from Mauser rifles penetrated the ship's sides.

The Russians have also destroyed or dismantled, the five steam-launches they took from Newchwang, the crews proceeding towards Hsinmintun for Mukden. The wreckage has blocked the deep channel at Ertahbien and this will have to be cleared if the bean boats from the north are to trade with Newchwang.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ARMY MANŒUVRES.

General French's Retreat.

OPERATIONS A FIASCO.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

General French is hastily re-embarking his force in a rough sea. The critics describe the manœuvres as a fiasco.

THE LOSS OF THE GOOLISTAN.

Seven of the Crew Drowned.

Seven of the crew of the Goolistan were drowned.

[The steamer Goolistan which has been sunk in collision 170 miles from the coast of Portugal, sailed from Karachi on the 5th August last. The vessel arrived at Karachi on the 30th July from Suakim empty and after taking in a cargo of 71,200 cwts of wheat left for Port Said for orders. She was of 2,746 tons gross and 1,740 nett. Her dimensions were length 306 feet, breadth 43·1 feet, and depth 18·3 feet. She was built in 1898 at West-Hartlepool by Messrs. W. Gray and Co. Ld. and was owned by the Anglo-Algerian S.S. Co. (F. C. Strick and Co.), Swansea. The Goolistan was commanded by Captain T. A. Scott.]

RT. HON. JAMES LOWTHER DEAD.

A Parliamentary Vacancy.

The death is announced of the Right Hon. James Lowther, member for Thanet.

The Right Hon. James Lowther, P.C., M.P., was the younger son of Sir Charles Hugh Lowther, and was born at Swillington-house, Leeds, in 1840, and educated at Westminster School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1862, and M. A. in 1866. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1864, and in the following year was elected M.P. for York in the Conservative interest, and continued to sit for that city until 1880. He unsuccessfully contested East Cumberland in February, 1881, and in September of the same year was elected member for North Lincolnshire, which constituency he represented until November, 1885. From August to December, 1868 he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board, and Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from February, 1874 till February, 1878, when he was appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland, which office he held until the resignation of Lord Beaconsfield's Government in May, 1880. He unsuccessfully contested the East Lindsey Division of Lincolnshire in November, 1885, also North Cumberland at the General Election of 1886 ; but was returned for the Isle of Thanet Division of Kent in June, 1888, and again in 1892, 1895 and 1900. Mr. Lowther was a magistrate, deputy-lieutenant and county alderman for the North Riding of York. He was a well-known member of the Jockey Club, and, although an ardent votary of the national sport, it was said that he never made a bet in his life. "Jimmy Lowther," as everybody out of Yorkshire called him, "Clever Jim," as they called him in Yorkshire had rather retired into the background of late years. He was once Chief Secretary for Ireland, and suggested a Bill ordaining "a close time for landlords and agents." He owned a few good and many indifferent horses, and they always ran to win but they did not always succeed. He had sold a large part of his soul to Protection. More recently he was prominent as a purist of procedure, and developed a mission for the reduction to absurdity of the excommunication of peers who take part in elections, and of the "blocking" system. He had odd views about other things, but his word was his bond, and everybody trusted him implicitly.

THE RETURN PRESIDENCY MATCH.

HEAVY RAIN PREVENTS PLAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 13.

Heavy rain yesterday and last night made a start in the Presidency Match impossible this morning, the wicket being under water. It is still raining hard and at 12 o'clock all hopes of cricket for the day had to be given up.

About 4 inches of rain have fallen since Saturday.

If rain continues to-morrow the opening day of the race meeting will have to be postponed.

THE MAHARAJA OF ULWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 13.

The Maharaja of Ulwar has arrived in Calcutta and on Sunday was presented with an address by the Marwari community of Calcutta.

THE INDIAN TEA CESS.

The India Tea Cess Committee notify that from the 1st to the 31st August a bounty at the rate of nine pies per pound has been paid on 122,637 lbs. of green tea. The quantity on which bonus has been paid from the beginning of the season to the 31st August is 2:0,245 lbs.

THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

At a special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation to be held to-morrow Mr. Shirley Tremearne will move : "That Government be respectfully asked to appoint as Deputy Chairman an officer with some engineering knowledge and with some guarantee that he will be permanent."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 13.

The services of Lieut. Gabriel, 37th Lancers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The following officers have been appointed to the command of the Mule Corps :—

Capt. Rivett-Carnac, 16th Cavalry to 33rd Mule Corps, Umballa.

Capt. Chrystie, 25th Cavalry to 29th Mule Corps, Jhelum.

Lieut. Murray, 22nd Cavalry to 27th Mule Corps, Peshawar.

Capt. Quin, 41st Dogras to 38th Mule Corps, Umballa.

Capt. Battye, 6th Cavalry to 31st Mule Corps, Secunderabad.

Major A. Cadell is appointed 2nd in command of the 38th Dogras vice Major Stainforth appointed to command the 24th Punjabis.

Major W. H. Hinde R. E. comes out for a tour of service in January next.

Captains Herrick and Dobbin and Major Faichnie R. A. M. C. on leave in England revert to the home establishment after the expiry of their leave.

Captains Speller and Murphy R. A. M. C. remain at home on extended leave until November next.

Major Crozier is transfered from the 81st to 77th Battery R. F. A., Fyzabad.

The following officers have qualified in subject C. for promotion to Major :—Captain Beale Browne 9th Lancers ; Captain Panet R. E.; Captain Whialley R. H. A. ; Captain Engledue Murphy, 1st Queens ; Captain Murphy 2nd Suffolks Battalion ; Major Spearman, Captain Poole, Captain Breeves, Captain Jahnson, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Major Jacob, commanding the Zhob Levy Corps, has been selected for the command of the Hazara Pioneer Battalion, with Captain Carter, of the Kurram Militia, as Second-in-Command. These officers will proceed at once to Quetta and begin enlisting recruits.

The 33rd Punjabis have been mobilised and will proceed shortly to Somaliland for a year's service in the Protectorate. The two regiments of Native Infantry and the two Mounted Infantry companies will return to India on arrival of the 33rd Regiment.

Bombay Command Artillery practice camps at Tillinkerry, near Kamptee, and Hajipir, near Ahmedabad, are to be abolished. Pimpre and Killod will in future be practice camps in this Command.

The experiment of despatching home going trooping details from the Poona District direct from Bombay instead of via Deolali is to be continued during the next trooping season.

It has been decided that Military officers in Military employ serving in Sind will also be eligible for a reward in passing the examination in Brahui recently instituted for officers serving in Baluchistan.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to sanction the following corps holding camps of exercise during the season 1904-05, within the sums specified opposite their names :—Bombay Light Horse Rs. 550 ; Bombay Voluteer Artillery Rs. 950 ; Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 1,850 ; 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles Rs. 2,700 ; 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 1,800.

The 121st Pioneers will parade on the General Parade Ground at 7-30 a.m. to-day for the presentation of a testimonial to Jamadar Sheikh Kadir, 121st Pioneers, by the Officer Commanding the District, Dress—Review order Khaki.

Second-Lieutenant Preston, 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, is allotted passage to England on medical certificate in anticipation of the leave which will hereafter be granted him by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, proceeding by the mail steamer.

Lieutenant E. A. Byrne, 104th Rifles, is granted 10 days' leave of absence from the 11th to the 2.th instant.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR.

BALTIC FLEET'S PLIGHT.

The Japanese at Port Arthur are using 300 heavy guns belonging to the harbour defences of Kobe Nagasaki, and Yokohama.

The Russians' No. 5 fort between Iti-shan and the new European quarter, has been captured by the Japanese, re-captured by the Russians and again taken by the Japanese.

London, August 27th.—A cruise of Russia's Baltic fleet has revealed many defects of the old, patched ships, while the new ones are little better.

The "Orel," which stranded some weeks ago in the Neva, and was afterwards leaking, was incapable of steering in her final trials.

The presence of sand hindered the movement of her shaft.

The injuries to this fine vessel are attributed to Japanese agents.

Admiral Rozhdestvensky, who has been making efforts night and day for months to make the fleet seaworthy, has been discouraged by his administrative officers neglecting cordially to assist him.

THE NASIK GOLF TOURNAMENT.

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 13.

Rain fell last night making the course slower, but to-day the weather is fine. The gentleman's play to-day was for the Club Cup (scratch), and Captain Leman's Cup (Handicap).

The eight scratch players left in for the Club Cup are Messrs. Onslow, Anderson, Butler, Campbell, F. Stewart, Cresswell, Pechey and Gray, and the handicap players left in for Captain Leman's Cup are the Rev. Mr. Haslope and Messrs. Bedwell, Durnford, Griffiths, Heaton, Williams, Thuborn and Northcott. On the morning's play Anderson (scratch) secured first prize with the low score of 82, Cresswell taking second place with 92, handicap 9, net 83, Northcott being third with 97, handicap 11, net score 86. There were 42 entries.

The Ladies' competition was for the prize presented by the Bombay members. Twelve ladies played off the first round. A slight shower fell during the morning's play.

FIRST DAY'S PLAY.

The first event of the day was a handicap the winner to take two-thirds with one-third for the second prize. Scores :—

	Gross Scores.	Handicap.	Net Scores.	
Elliott Major	8	6	82	1st Prize,
Sewell	90	4	86	2nd "
Bedwell	94	6	88	
Young	94	6	88	
Stewart R. B.	97	8	89	
Williams	107	18	89	
Scott	97	8	89	
Duxbury	95	6	89	
Bryne	95	6	89	
Millar	99	9	90	
Anderson	91	scr	91	
Kelley	102	10	92	
Meikle	92	scr	92	
Butler	92	scr	92	
Luck	107	14	93	
Greig	94	scr	94	
Durnford	109	15	94	
Pechey	95	scr	95	
Onslow	98	2	95	
Jones, Rev	114	18	96	
Grey	97	scr	97	
Col. Meade	108	10	98	
Shoubridge	116	18	98	
Kerrick	105	6	99	
Cresswell	106	7	99	
Brand	111	8	103	
Robert	108	5	103	
Bolus	126	18	108	
Gardner	128	12	116	

The Gentlemen's play in the afternoon was similar to the morning's play in Handicap-Medical. The first prize was won by Millar with a gross score of 93, handicap 9, net score 84. For the second prize three tied, viz., Messrs. Williams, Plunket and Duxbury. Scores :—

	Gross Scores.	Handicap.	Net Scores.	
Millar	93	9	84	1st prize.
Williams	105	18	87	Tied for 2nd Prize.
Plunket	89	2	87	
Duxbury	93	6	87	
Kelley	99	10	89	
Young	95	6	89	
Pechey	89	scr	89	
Luck	103	14	89	
Byrne	98	6	92	
Heaton	102	9	93	
Butler	93	scr	93	
Stewart R B	101	8	93	
Scott Rev	101	8	93	
Roberts	98	5	93	
Brand	102	8	94	
Meade	104	10	94	
Onslow	97	3	94	
Shoubridge	112	18	94	
Haslope, Rev	99	4	95	
Northcott	104	9	95	
Fry	98	scr	98	
Greig	96	scr	96	
Millett	104	8	96	
Elliott	101	4	97	
Durnford	112	15	97	
Gray	97	scr	97	
Jones, Rev	115	18	97	
Sewell	104	3	101	
Cresswell	110	7	103	
Gardner	115	12	103	
Symington	128	18	110	
Osmaston	129	18	111	

The Ladies played in a medal play competition. Two prizes were offered by F. Hutchinson, Esq. one for the best scratch score, which was won by Mrs. Anderson, and one for the best handicap score, won by Miss Manwaring. The second prize, half the entrance fees, was won by Miss Mitchell. Scores:—

	Gross Score.	Handicap.	Net Score.	
Mrs Anderson	82	Scr.	82	Winner of Scratch Prize.
Miss Manwaring	99	16	83	Winner of First Handicap prize.
Miss Mitchell	102	18	84	Winner of second prize.
Miss Willis	93	8	85	
Miss Heaton	94	8	85	
Mrs Heaton	95	6	89	
Miss Hutchinson	103	14	89	
Mrs Osmaston	109	18	91	
Mrs Luck	170	18	92	

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

TO BE OPENED BY THE GOVERNOR-

The Committee of the Bombay Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition announce that with the kind support and co-operation of Government they have made considerable progress in various directions. Government have lent to them the free use of the Oval which on account of its central position and attractive surroundings is a splendid site for the Exhibition. Plans are being prepared for the erection of central pavilions for the Exhibits and the grounds will be laid out with a number of attractions worthy of Bombay. Government have instructed their chief Executive Officers, specially of the Forest and the Agricultural Departments, Schools of Arts, Jails and other Government Institutions to send representative exhibits and render every help they can. The Committee have also secured the co-operation of influential gentlemen all over the country. Moreover they have sent and they are sending Travelling Agents to all parts of India with special instructions to reach the merchants and manufacturers direct, give them all the necessary information and induce them to send exhibits. Letters of authority have been given to these Agents and it is hoped they will receive every possible assistance from the leading local gentlemen sympathising with the movement.

The Committee have the pleasure to gratefully announce that H. E. Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay, has kindly consented to open the Exhibition. H. H. the Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwar of Baroda has kindly contributed to the Exhibition funds a liberal donation of Rs. 5,000, besides promising to arrange for a complete representation of the Arts and Industries of his territories. Several other Chiefs also have promised similar help.

To suit the convenience of H. E. the Governor, Saturday the 10th of December has been fixed for the opening of the Exhibition. The Committee, therefore, is obliged to request all exhibitors to send their exhibits so as to reach them before the 30th of November. They will accept exhibits coming up to the 5th of December, as previously notified, but they cannot undertake that exhibits reaching them after the 30th November shall be arranged in the pavilion on the opening day.

The date for sending applications for permission to exhibit has been extended to the 15th of October with a view to suit the convenience of exhibitors from distant parts. But exhibitors are requested to send their applications as soon as possible, since the dimensions of the pavilion and other structures can be finally determind only after the number and nature of the proposed exhibits are accurately estimated.

THE excellent rain which has fallen during the past few days in the Deccan and the Central Provinces should be in time to afford some relief to the agricultural situation over a wide area. In any case it will replenish the scanty water supply and materially increase the amount of fodder available for cattle which were already beginning to suffer.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

Two more games were played last evening in connection with the above tournament. Yesterday morning's rain had made the ground heavy and and there were frequent falls. In the first game between the Yorkshire Regiment from Cawnpore and the R. F. A. from Kirkee, the latter appeared to be slightly the better team of the two, but nevertheless it took them all they knew to break through the Yorkshire combination. The high wind during the first game would also account in a way for the shooting being at times erratic. The second game which was between the Bombay Rovers and the Warwickshire Regiment from Belgaum was much marred by the frequent piping of the Referee's whistle, by which several good runs up the field were neutralized and produced some murmuring among the spectators of whom there was a large gathering. The Rovers, though they have been defeated, played a very good combined game, and it is the hardest of luck that they failed to score. The first goal which was scored from a penalty given against them was productive of a deal of comment. But to their credit it in no way appeared to dishearten them in their play, and had their shooting in front of goal been of a more forcible nature they would have come off victors, for by this more than half a dozen sure chances were spoilt. The Warwicks, on the other hand, also put in some excellent shots and there were some capital runs made up the right wing where most pressure appeared to fall on the Rovers' defence.

YORKSHIRE REGIMENT vs. R. F. A.

In this match hostilities commenced at 3-55 p.m., the Yorkshires defending the Bandstand end of the ground. The Artillery opened the attack and Gasity rushed well up in front of his opponents' goal and shot, but the score was smartly saved by Webster, the Yorkshire custodian. The ball gradually ran into touch. Offside against one of the R. A. forwards brought the war into their half, when the sphere was again sent out. The Yorkshires continued on the aggressive for some time during which they secured a corner. From a skirmish in front of the R. A. goal Toor headed over the touch line just wide of the net and saved. The goal kick brought the game to midfield where some give and take play followed. Peel then took up the attack and again carried hostilities into the Artillery half, where Kidds relieved and dribbing up eventually passed to Richmond who shot from a distance and found the net. The resumption found the Yorkshires pressing vigorously, and barely a minute had clapsed when Wynne, the Yorkshire centre forward, equalised matters. With fine combination and some brilliant passing the Yorkshires kept their antagonists hemmed in for several minutes. Macey relieved the pressure and reversing the order helped to notch the second goal for his side. Being now a goal behind their antagonists, the Yorkshires made several attempts to again equalise, which Horne eventually succeeded in doing. Soon after the resumption an R. A. forward was declared off-side and this put the Yorkshires to great advantage. But the half time sounded with the score at

TWO GOALS EACH.

Changing ends, the Artillery kicked off, but a foul against them brought the game into their own half where another foul almost immediately after found them in imminent danger, MacDermott's stroke, however, went wide. Another skirmish in front of the R. A. goal followed, but again without result and the ball went out. From the goal kick the Kirkee men became the aggressors and gave Yorkshire custodian an anxious moment. Jones came to the relief and again turned the tables. Half way down the R. A. territory Wynne, the Yorkshire centre-forward, got winded and a slight interruption occurred. Resuming, the Artillerymen pressed and finally from a good pass from Toor, Martin shot the winning goal. Soon after a well-delivered shot at corner just missed the posts. This was immediately followed by another hot attack. Nothing of note occurred during the rest of the period and the match ended as follows :—

R. F. A. (KIRKEE) .... 3 GOALS.
YORKSHIRES .... 2 GOALS.

Teams :—

R. F. A. (Kirkee).—Goal : Tr. Winterbottom. Backs : Br. Camding and Gr. Metcalf ; Half-backs : Gr. Dunn, Drs. Copeland and Macey ; Forwards : Brs. Carnegy, Martin, Kidds, and Grs. Toor and Richmond.

YORKSHIRES.—Goal : Pte. Webster ; Backs : Lce-Corpl. Caldwell and Pte. Jones ; Half-backs : Corpl. Thornton, Pte. Kilshaw, and Lieut. Peel ; Forwards Sergt. Horne, Ptes. MacDermott, Wynne, Sweeney, and Cumarind.

REFEREE.—Sergt. Wallace, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

BOMBAY ROVERS vs. WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT.

The second game of the afternoon was between the Bombay Rovers and the Warwickshire Regiment from Belgaum. Play commenced at five minutes to 5. The Rovers defending the Bandstand end became the aggressors from the start, but a foul near the Warwick goal reversed the order. A foul was now given against a Warwick forward and Tyler, getting possession, dribbled down. Before, however, getting too dangerous the sphere was sent into touch. Spilling then took up the game and working the ball dangerously up put the Warwick goal-keeper more than once on his mettle. However, nothing resulted and hostilities were carried back by the Warwicks where a corner was obtained. From a skirmish in front of the Rovers' goal a bit of wild kicking lodged the sphere wide of the posts. Jeffries made a good run up the Warwick half, but was interrupted half way and dispossessed by West, who reverting to the attack, worked the ball in front of the Rovers' goal where several skirmishes ensued, but nothing beyond two corners were obtained. A couple of minutes later they got two penalty kicks in quick succession, from the second of which

TURRELL SCORED.

But the Referee's decision appeared to give dissatisfaction. On resuming the Rovers pulled themselves together and with some smart passing obtained a corner. Matters were now intensely exciting as the Rovers continued to attack vigorously. Turner came to the relief, but as he got a shortway up, the half-time whistle sounded, the game being one goal to love in favour of the Warwicks.

Reversing ends, the Military attacked, and got into a fine position in their opponents' territory when a Rovers' forward was fouled. Nothing however resulted. Tyler was conspicuously "nippy" in the attacking. A "free" to the Military altered matters again and they were now afforded a good chance. The ball unfortunately struck the goal post and rebounded, and then sent out. From the goal kick the ball was centred. Hands against Loden put the Rovers again to better advantage, but ill-luck seemed to have greeted them at this juncture. They made a couple of dashing tries, but scoring was averted in the nick of time. Eventually they obtained a corner. Watson took up and dribbling down eventually shot, the sphere finding the net. There was a difference of opinion about this goal and many were of opinion that the man who got it should have been given "off side." The Referee, however, thought differently and awarded the goal. A few minutes before the close of time the Warwicks added yet another goal, thus winning by the following margin :—

WARWICKS .... 2 GOALS
ROVERS .... NIL.

The following were the teams :—

WARWICKS.—Goal : Pte. Locke ; Backs : Lce-Corpls. Murry and Johnson ; Half-backs :—Pte. Devine, Pte. West, and Lce.-Corpl. Loden ; Forwards : Ptes. Turner, Harris, Turrell, Millward and Watson.

ROVERS.—Goal : Phillips ; Backs : Lyons and Knight ; Half-backs : Jeffries, Nuttall and Spilling ; Forwards : Tyler, Watson Billiter, Colquhoun, and Buttel.

REFEREE.—Mr. Nicolls.

THIS AFTERNOON'S GAMES.

The two games this afternoon will be between the Yorks and Lancashires from Mhow and the Cheshires of Bombay, and the Seaforths from Poona and the South Lancashires from Jubbulpore. Kick-off at 4 p. m. sharp.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

From the Cricket Grounds.

THE EXPIRING SEASON.

NOTES ON POLO.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

Though the first-class cricket season is now nearly at an end and the county championship has been lost and won, interest in the remaining matches will be maintained. There were a number of first-rate games commenced yesterday. Of the twenty-five matches played Lancashire, the champions, have won fifteen and drawn ten. Weather permitting, they will have an opportunity of increasing their number of wins before the week is out, for they are now meeting the Derbyshire eleven at Manchester. This is the champions' final county engagement of the season. There can be little question that the hard season's work has had its effect on the Lancashire players. This, after all, is exactly what might be expected after a side has been playing as these Lancastrians have. They have entered upon practically every game played this season with the knowledge that a defeat might mean the loss of the honours they have struggled so gallantly to obtain. When so much depends on every individual player, it is only natural that the strain is bound to be felt sooner or later. They are still a great side, but for the time being are overe done. Fortunately, perhaps for them, the last of their fixtures now in progress, does not warrant any anxiety on the part of the players.

The match against Derbyshire began yesterday at old Trafford has so far produced a great display of batting by Tyldesley and Poidevin. They met the Derby bowlers on a wicket that, though not absolutely treacherous, was far from easy, and when the Derby team had received strong encouragement by the dismissal of two equally famous batsmen. By splendidly sound defensive play and frequent and various strokes they scored over 150 runs together, showing a most thorough mastery all the time. In no other period during the day was the bowling mastered. The next longest stand brought only thirty-seven runs, and the bowlers prevailed so much, on the whole, after Tyldesley and Poidevin had been separated, that twelve wickets fell for only just over a hundred and fifty runs. Tyldesley's hitting reached his highest standard in strength and safeness. Altogether, despite a few escapes, it was one of his very best innings. Lancashire, thanks to this splendid stand, are now in a secure position. They did excellently to get rid of two such men as Wright and Ollivierre before the close of play. It would be very unjust to call Derbyshire a "two-men side," but these two players are certainly their chief mainstays.

The most ardent lover of the game could not wish for a finer finish to a cricket match than that which was witnessed at Lord's on Wednesday afternoon in the game between Middlesex and Kent. Right at the beginning of Middlesex's second innings, when they went in requiring 135 runs to win, it was evident that the batsmen would have a big struggle to obtain the runs. It would probably be difficult to find two more dangerous bowlers than Mason and Blythe on a wicket that suits them. Warner and Douglas were dismissed very early, and at first it looked as if the bowlers were going to have matters all their own way, but then Beldam and Field rose to the occasion, and for a time the batsmen held the upper hand. But nine wickets had fallen before the end, and when Hearne went in last, one run was still required to win. Had the Kent men held all the chances offered them Middlesex would have been out for less than a hundred, but the excitement of the occasion, no doubt, had just as much effect on the fielding side as it had on the batsmen. Even if Kent had succeeded, there would have been no excuse for their early declaration on Tuesday afternoon.

Somerset have been associated with many "surprises" in the past, but it is safe to say that they never achieved a more singular success than their victory over Surrey at Taunton. For a side to be beaten by seven wickets after entering upon the third day 151 "on," with all their wickets in hand, is without parallel in the history of the game, for the conditions rarely occur which can make such a result possible. Yet the result of the match is much more extraordinary on paper than it appeared to those who saw the actual play. In late August there is generally a very heavy dew, with the result that on sunny days the side having to resume their innings are invariably at a disadvantage. This disadvantage was accentuated by the game being resumed at eleven o'clock. The result was that Surrey had to bat on what was practically a "sticky" wicket, and all ten wickets fell for the addition of 91 runs to the overnight total of 64 for none. This breakdown in the batting left Somerset 243 to get in four hours, on a wicket that rolled out a plumb pitch, as Taunton wickets under such circumstances invariably do. In this special sense the success of Somerset was weather won. Indeed, the home team expected to win, though not by such a large margin as seven wickets. In one way the match resolved itself into two separate one day matches. In the first of these Surrey had rather the better of the wicket and had the better of the game; in the second Somerset had greatly the better of the wicket and of the game. Their victory was, nevertheless, won by thoroughly characteristic cricket. It was mainly due to the stand by Lewis and Daniell for the first wicket. The former was decidedly lucky, and made many streaky strokes, but Daniell displayed most sound defence and excellent judgment.

Somerset however seem to have lost their old power of rising to the occasion when meeting Yorkshire. Yesterday their display at the wicket was lamentably poor. Daniell and Johnson were unfortunate in playing on, but no sufficient excuse can be advanced for the general failure of the side. It was a great day for Hirst. When he dismissed his second man he gained the glorious record of 100 wickets and 2,000 runs, hitherto achieved only by Grace, Jessop, and Townsend. Haigh later on by scoring 69 won the fine but humbler record of 1,000 runs and a hundred wickets. Never before in the history of Yorkshire cricket have three members of the team gained it in a single year. Rhodes, of course, is the other successful man. Two 1,000-run and 100-wicket men Yorkshire have, however, several times had—Peel and Wainwright in 1896, Wainwright and Hirst in 1897, and Hirst and Rhodes last year. Haigh's innings was flawless. He hit eleven fours, four threes, and six twos.

After what happened at Taunton on Wednesday it would be unsafe to predict a Surrey success over Gloucester, but the home team were certainly quite outplayed at Cheltenham yesterday. As at Taunton on Tuesday, the wicket was a bowler's pitch all day, and was, on the whole, rather more difficult when Surrey were batting than when Gloucester were at the wickets. Under the circumstances, Surrey's lead of 127 on the first innings must be regarded as an admirable performance, and further proof that the Oval team is a far finer side as at present constituted than their position in the championship table would seem to indicate. The truth is that Surrey have been the sport of fortune all the season. Their position is due far more to bad luck than to bad play. Yesterday they played like a great side, and not the slightest trace of their alleged inability to do well on bad wickets or liability to collapse after a poor start was in evidence. Two wickets fell for 11 runs. Then Nice and Hayward added 95. Five more wickets then fell for 29 runs, but the ninth put on 64, and eventually the fine total for such a pitch of 203 was reached. The performance was precisely one of those we expect from Yorkshire, for all the batsmen who came off played the proper game, and were in no way effected by the fall of their fellows. The most gratifying feature was the bowling of Crawford and McDonell. It must be some seasons since two Surrey bowlers have been unchanged through an innings in two successive matches, and one would have to go back to the days of Horner and Roller for an innings in which two Surrey amateurs have bowled unchanged.

The Sussex team bowled and fielded excellently against Middlesex. It was never easy work to get runs. Middlesex may be well satisfied with their performance. It was generally agreed that Bosanquet gave the finest display at the wicket. The bowling was at no time better than when he was batting. He forced runs with fine resolution. More hit very powerfully and made many splendid drives, though he only managed to reach the boundary five times. His innings, which was almost faultless, ended with a striking anti-climax, for he was bowled by a slow full pitch in trying to make a pull. Douglas hit seven fours and two threes. He, too, played excellently, maintaining a very strong defence and getting his runs nearly always by graceful decisive strokes. Stogdon's reappearance, it is notable has not been signalised by instant success.

Livesay, who made top score against the South Africans at Canterbury, was making his first appearance for Kent since the nineties. He often played good innings years ago—in 1897 he ended third in the country averages. He showed yesterday that he is as good a player as ever. His batting was of really brilliant quality at times. He made leg hits, drives, and cuts in rapid series, and all his strokes were executed in fine style and had a masterly decisiveness. He obtained his fifty in three-quarters of an hour, and his pace only slackened afterwards because he could get only a small proportion of the bowling. Altogether he was in nearly an hour and three quarters. He was run out at last as the result of very fine work between White, at long on, and Halliwell. There were eight fours and three threes in his record. It is a pity that so good a batsman is not seen regularly on the first-class field.

The All Ireland Polo Club Open Cup tournament, which is being played this week on the Nine Acres in Phœnix Park, attracted an entry of eight teams, three of them being English once made up of players well-known on London grounds. The four first ties were very interesting, for three of the games were only just won by a single goal, and in two instances only after overtime had been played. The opening tie in the tournament was between the Remnants (Mr. A. A. Stoney, Captain Bernard Daly, Captain Loftus Bryan, and Mr. R. P. O'Reilly, and Odds and Ends, a team made up of Captain T. G. Gibson, Major F. A. B. Fryer, and Mr. C. B. Terrot, all of the Inniskiling Dragoons, and Mr. Dillon, the latter side winning, in an extra period by five goals to four. Next a representative Irish counties team, consisting of Mr. S. Watt (County Derry), Major C. K. O'Hara (County Sligo), and Mr. E. Rotherham and Mr. P. P. O'Reilly, who helped North Westmeath to win the Irish County Cup last Saturday for the second year in succession, opposed the Sly Goers, who were Mr. P. Conolly, Major L'Estrange, Mr. W. K. Carew, with General Rimington, who used to captain the old Inniskilling team, as back. The Irish Counties won an interesting game by six goals to two.

The tie between the Woodpeckers and the Wanderers (holders) was the decisive one of the tournament. Mr. Freake did not play for the Wanderers this year being replaced by Major J. Vaughan (10th Hussars), but the others were, as before, Mr. A. Rawlinson, Major G. K. Ansell, and Captain Neil Haig of the Inniskillings. The new team of Woodpeckers included Mr. W. Bass, the Hon. A. Hastings, and those two brilliant players, Capt Herbert Wilson and Captain Hardross Lloyd, of the famous Roehampton team. Although individually the stronger team, being all four on the Recent Form List, the Wanderers were beaten by five goals to four. Extra time had to be played in the match between the Tigers (Mr. B. Rich, Comte de Madre, Mr. F. A. Gill, and Lieutenant-Colonel Renton) and the A. I. P. C. team of Messrs. J. Fitzgerald, H. Montgomery, D. Ross, and T. Levins Moore, the former winning by four goals to three.

Five teams entered for this week's annual tournament on the North Devon Polo Club's ground at Fremington, near Barnstaple. The challenge cup, a fine trophy valued at 100 gs., is the gift of the Misses Houldsworth, and was won last year for the first time by a Tiverton team consisting of Mr. P. C. Puckle and three of the Messrs. DeLas Casas; this year the four brothers are playing. Mr. Puckle being replaced by Mr. J. C. de Las Casas. In the first round Blackmore Vale (Mr. A. Tyrwhitt Drake, Major F. Egerton Green, Captain Phipps Hornby, and Mr. C. D. Miller) had a bye; while Tiverton defeated Grove House (Mr. H. E. Lambe, the Hon. L. Lambart, R. N., Mr. H. S. Harrison, and Mr. M. Fea) by five goals to two; and North Devon (Mr. F. Hortin, Mr. J. D. Gouldsmith, Captain Ewing Paterson, and Major Lamont) gained an easy victory over Brookfield (Messrs. Arundell and Lyon Clarke, Captain Adye, and Major Penu Curzon), by twelve goals to two. In the semi-final North Devon succumbed to Blackmore Vale by seven goals to three; but in the final the latter were beaten by seven goals to four by Tiverton, who consequently retain the holdership of the cup for another year.

The increasing interest in the Blackmore Vale tournament is proved by the large entry of ten teams competing in the third annual competition, which ended last Saturday. Only four Recent Form List players took part in the tournament—namely, Mr. A. Rawlinson, Mr. C. D. Miller, Captain L. C. D. Jenner, and Major J. Vaughan, although each team might include one listed player. There were two very close games in the earlier ties, for in the first round the Mohicans (Messrs. E. M. and J. T. Weatherby, J. C. Holford, and M. Fea) were just beaten by five to four by Lovell's Court (Messrs. W. P. Tyser, A. E. Healtey, Raymond Courage, and Major M. R. Courage, R.H.A), who themselves were defeated by the same score in the second round by Stratford-on-Avon, whose team of Messrs. L. F. Craven, P. C. Puckle and A. D. Flower was completed on this occasion by Mr. Auberon Stourton. Avebury Manor (Mr. M. de Las Casas, Captain L. C. D. Jenner, Major F. Egerton Green, and Captain C. de Crespigny) repeated their Criencester victory, for they beat Stratford-on-Avon in the semi-final by seven to four and Blackmore Vale in the final by five goals to love. At Cirencester, however, Mr. J. Bellville was in the team instead of Mr. M. de Las Casas. The final of the Handicap Tournament was a capital game, and only a single goal was scored, D team (Messrs. A. T. Drake, W. P. Tyser, C. D. Miller, and the Hon. L. Lambart, R.N.) beating A team Messrs. J. T. Weatherby, H. S. Harrison, J. D. Gouldsmith, and R. Courage

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay, was held yesterday afternoon in their offices on Esplanade Road, Fort, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presiding. There were present: Colonel Hardy. Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Mr. E. Gray, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

CONNAUGHT ROAD ESTATE.

The Board accepted the tender of Mr. Framji Palonji, contractor, for the filing in and construction of road on the Connaught Road Estate.

PROPOSED FILLING IN OF GOWALIA TANK.

The Board considered the report of the Improvements Committee, in which it was recommended that the Gowalia Tank should be included in the scheme with the view of its being filled in and reserved for recreation ground, if it be held after expert inquiry that this could be done without setting up insanitary conditions elsewhere.

Dr. Viegas strongly urged the necessity of filling in the tank, which was a source of danger to the health of the people in the neighbourhood and which influenced malaria. At one time it was stated that the filling in of the tank would raise the sub-soil water, but the expert opinion had now removed every apprehension in that direction.

Mr. Harvey considered that the action of the Improvement Committee was very precipitate. It had not been clearly established that the tank was the cause of malaria existing in the neighbourhood. There were other parts of the city which were affected with malaria, and yet there were no tanks there, while in some of the malarial districts there were no tanks. He suggested that the subject should be referred to the Health Officer.

Some further discussion followed and the general opinion of the Board appeared to be that the question as to how far the tank in its present condition affected the health of the nighbourhood, should he referred to an independent sanitary committee. But the precise terms of the resolution had not been settled when the Board adjourned.

A YEAR OF PARSEE PROGRESS.

RETROSPECT OF THE PAST YEAR.

TO-DAY is the New Year's Day of the Parsees, when they go to pray in their fire-temples in the morning or forenoon, visit their friends and relations at a later hour, and pass the day in feasting and rejoicing. The respected patriarchs of the community who made the name of the Parsees famous by their munificent charity and catholic benevolence have nearly all departed; but the stream of Parsee charity has not ceased to flow. During the past year the total sum contributed by Parsees for chritable works and objects of public utility was nearly six lakhs of rupees, of which about one lakh has to be credited to the Petit family, alone. A member of that family, Bai Awabai Framjee Petit, contributed about Rs. 70,000, Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit about Rs. 12,000; while about Rs. 12,000 were contributed to various charitable works from the charity funds of the late Baronet, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit. Other contributions, to charity amounted to about three lakhs; while the amounts contributed for charitable purposes at the performance of "oothumna" or third day's funeral obsequies amounted to a lakh. The value of the charitable buildings constructed during the year came to a lakh of rupees. In the preceding year the total charities amounted to seven lakhs and a half; but during the past year the total has been estimated at about six lakhs.

Dr. H. M. Masina's private hospital at Clare Road has proved a real blessing to the Parsees, from whom it receives a fair amount of support. Bai Awabai Framjee Petit contributes Rs. 500 and Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhoy Dubash, and the sons of late Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla contribute Rs. 100 monthly for its support. To the fund for the relief of sufferers from the fire which occurred in Surat on the 28th March last, Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia C. I. E. contributed Rs. 5,000 Messrs. Cowasjee and Sorabjee Dadabhoy Dubash Rs. 1,000, and Sir Cowasjee Jehangir contributed Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 2,000 were contributed from the charity fund of the late Mr. Ardesir Hormusjee Wadia, while smaller amounts were contributed by other Parsees. A Parsee family, who kept their name private, contributed Rs. 5,000 to the funds of the Lady Northcote Orphanage. Mr. Perozeshah Manockjee Kaka, in the name of his deceased wife contributed Rs. 5,000 to the Bahadurjee sanitarium at Deolali, and Rs. 2,500 to the Parsee sanitarium at Khandala. Other Parsee ladies and gentlemen made contributions of Rs. 5,000 each to the abovementioned sanitaria. Several contributions were made during the year to the John Pollen wards in the Adams Wylie Hospital. The good-hearted proprietor of the Victoria Theatrical Company, Mr. K. M. Balliwala, who is always to the fore in giving charity performances in aid of deserving institutions, gave a special performance on behalf of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, which benefited to the extent of Rs. 4,000 out of the proceeds of the performance. Mr. Balliwalla gave another special performance on the 5th instant, at the Novelty Theatre, in aid of the fund for the Indian National Congress and Industrial Exhibition, to be held in Bombay next December, and contributed Rs. 1,500 to the funds. In Durban, a Parsee merchant, Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Ghorkhodu, built a school for Mahomedan orphans at a cost of Rs. 30,000. The Parsees contributed Rs. 14,783 to the fund raised for the relief of the Japanese wouded in the Russo-Japanese war.

Prominent among the titles and honours bestowed upon Parsees during the past year by the British Government was the Knighthood conferred upon the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, who is generally accepted as the leader of the Municipal Corporation, Khan Bahadur Burjorjee Dorabjee Patel of Quetta was made a Companion of the Indian Empire. Mr. Eduljee Dorabjee Talati had the Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal conferred upon him. Mr. Nowrojee Pudumjee of Poona was appointed a Sirdar of the Deccan; and Mr. Dorabjee Dadabhoy Bootee was made a Khan Saheb. Khan Bahadur Kersaspjee Rustomjee Dadachanjee was selected by H. H. the Gaekwar for the honourable and responsible post of his Dewan. Five Parsee gentlemen were appointed Justices of the Peace at Bombay; while twenty Parsee Justices of the Peace have been selected for the Bench of Honorary Magistrates. Captain Sorab Manockjee Tuback was appointed head of the Gaekwar's Artillery at Bareda. The French Government granted a gold medal to Mr. Jamsetjee Sorabjee Setna for valuable services rendered. Mr. Jal Sorabjee Vakil, honorary surgeon of the Jamsetjee Hospital was appointed lecturer on diseases of the throat, ear, and nose, in connection with the hospital. Khan Bahadur Darashah R. Chichgar was nominated a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. Manekshah Dhunjishah Doctor was appointed Secretary to the Bombay Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Colonel Eduljee Pallonjee Frenchman I. M. S., was appointed to the high office of Inspector-General of Prisons in Burmah. Mr. Cowasjee Byramjee Cowasjee I. C. S., was appointed to the United Provinces. Mr. Eduljee Dinshah was elected an honorary member of the Sind Artillery Volunteer Corps. Mr. Shavaksh Manockji Tatati was appointed Resident Magistrate at Karachi. Mr. Godrez Dorabjee Pudumjee was appointed acting Deputy Accountant General of Bengal; and has since been transferred to Bombay. Mr. A. K. Cama, barrister-at-law, was appointed Political Agent of the Juth and Daflapur States. Mr. Dadabhoy Ardasir Parekh was appointed Postal Superintendent of Khandesh. Mr. Rustomjee Furdoonjee was appointed Judicial Commissioner of the Berars.

The Parsees have well maintained their position in matters educational. Eleven young Parsees have successfully passed the examination of barrister-at-law; and Mr. J. A. H. Vakil won a prize of Rs. 750; Mr Jamsetjee Byramjee Kanga successfully passed the examination for and was admitted an advocate of the High Court. One young Parsee successfully passed the examination for solicitors of the High Court; and one as a pleader of the High Court. 67 Parsees passed the examination for Mechanical Engineers, and 8 passed the examination of Civil Engineering of the Bombay University. A large number of young Parsees successfully passed the various examinations of the University. Mr. Shiavaksh Hormuzsha Dinshah Ghandy passed the second M. B. examination of the Owen College, Victoria University, Manchester; and Dr. Rustomjee Manockjee Kalapesi, a successful medical practitioner of Bombay, passed the M. B. examination in London. Bai Hirabai Furdoonjee Banajee, daughter of Mr. Merwanjee Furdoonjee Banajee, a respected Parsee resident of Bombay, passed medical examinations of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities, and obtained a diploma in midwifery of the Dublin College. Dr. Noshirvan Gustasp and Mr. Manockjee Banajee Davar passed examinations of the Berlin University. Several young Parsee ladies and young Parsees obtained scholarships and prizes at the examinations of the Bombay University. Another fact indicative of the educational superiority of the Parsees was that forty of them were appointed University examiners.

In the Arts also the Parsees showed a progressive tendency. At the Madras Exhibition, Mr. Ardasir Rustomjee Confectioner won a prize for manufacturing superior pastry of different kinds; Bai Avabai Limjee Palumkote, a prize for a fine painting; and Messrs. Framjee Bhumgarra, a prize for articles of superior workmanship. Mr. Muncherjee Fakerjee Peethavalla won medals for fine paintings exhibited by him at the Madras and Simla Exhibitions. Mr. Pestonjee Bomonjee obtained third prizes at the latter Exhibition. Mr. Jehangir Muncherjee Bilimoria won a prize, offered by the City Improvement Trust, for the best design for a chawl for the poorer classes. Six young Parsees won the final degree awarded by the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

A novel incident in the social life of the Parsees was the appointment, by the Parsee community, of a committee to enquire into and report on the question of proselytism among them. A sub-committee reported that there was no prohibition in the sacred books against admitting non-Zoroastrians into their fold. The report was set aside, and the whole committee went into the question de novo with the result that, in their opinion, it was inadvisable, in the present social condition of the community, to admit non-Zoroastrians into their religion.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Commenting on the present resources of the Bombay Improvement Trust the "Indian Spectator" observes: We have not yet forgotten how only a short time ago the Improvement Trust was prevailed upon to consent to a loan to the Municipality because the Trust had enough of resources to meet its own requirements. It appears now that the Trust is not as rich as one might have supposed and that the Government will have to supplement its resources. The Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtoola, at the last meeting of the Legislative Council prepared the ground for an appeal for help which will shortly be made. When the Improvement Trust was created it was generally believed that the Government would augment its income if not by a contribution in cash at least by vesting in it vacant lands. This latter form of help has been given but recent investigation seems to have shown that the Government contribution in the shape of the income from those lands is by no means substantial. A statement has been prepared which the Trustees have now under their consideration. Mr. Rahimtoola was sanguine that a strong case could be made out for the Trust and ere long a loud knocking would be heard at the doors of Government Calcutta has received a contribution of 50 lakhs for the improvement of that city: and Simla has receive 20 lakhs. It is not merely cities where the Viceroy resides that require improvement and a contribution from Government for the purpose. The gate of India must also be worthy of the Viceregal sanctum.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

The "Praja Bandhu" referring to the Budget presented at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, remarks: As previously announced Sir James Monteath presented the Budget for the financial year 1904-5 in the Bombay Legislative Council on last Wednesday week. Owing to the present unnatural system of offering the Budget for discussion to the members of the Council nearly six months after the financial year for which it is prepared is over, it does not possess as much interest for the public as it ought to, and the debate carried on it by the non-official members has only an academic interest. Even the modicum of interest that the Budget excites usually is found to be absent from this year's Budget, since the situation has changed after the figures for it were prepared on the assumption of a normal monsoon.

HOSTILITIES ON THE CRICKET GROUND.

With regard to certain recent occurrences between Parsee and Hindu cricketers, the "Rast Goftar" states: The absence of amicable feelings and sportsmanlike amenities so conspicuous of late on local cricket grounds on occasions of matches between Parsi and Hindu cricketers, is being watched with unfeigned regret by all earnest friends of the game. It is deplorable that the game which is elsewhere supposed to establish a sort of fraternity and friendly relations between the contending parties and to reduce to a common level players of varying social position and status, should with us be the means of occasioning social jealousies and party feelings. The sustained interest which all classes of the native communities now-a-days display in the game of cricket is a matter for satisfaction, and is almost absolutely due to the matches between the Parsis and the various local teams, and notably the annual Presidency matches between the Parsis and Europeans. There is, however, every likelihood of the game losing much of its popularity by the ungraceful and undignified spectacles of such frequent occurrence on our cricket-grounds. The increasing tension and racial hostilities we complain of are quite a recent and an unwelcome phase of native cricket, which is unedifying in both the communities and cannot be too much deprecated.

PROPER SUPERVISION OF SCAFFOLDINGS.

Referring to the result of a trial at the last Bombay Criminal Sessions, the "Indian Spectator" discourses: Like Sitaram, the fall of whose building caused such a sensation in Bombay and led to criminal proceedings against him, Miajee and Bapu have also been acquitted by a jury. They were charged with doing a rash and negligent act in having constructed a scaffolding with improper materials, and in an improper manner, in the construction of a building for the Standard Oil Company, thereby causing the death of a woman employed to carry bricks and mortar. As the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russelltruly remarked, it was an important case in a city like Bombay, where there was a large labouring population, and where, we may add, there is scarcely a corner where building operations are not in progress. As for the negligence of the accused persons, it entirely depended on the evidence produced. The mere fact that the scaffolding gave way would not establish a criminal charge against the accused, whatever their civil liability might be. The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty, and we must assume that they were right. They, however, handed in a rider to the effect that, in their opinion, provision should be made in the Municipal building bye-laws for the proper supervision of scaffoldings, so that there may not be such accidents in future. What is the scope of the present bye-laws? A good deal was heard in the case of Sitaram of municipal supervision over buildings under construction. Apparently scaffolding, is not considered a part of the building?

LIFTING THE PURDAH AT LHASSA.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks: When Lhassa was reached by the Pecksniffian Mission some body screamed aloud that the "purdah" of the East was up lifted, and the mystery touching Thibet would be immediately revealed. The cry was soon taken up parrot-like by that section of the British Press which is inoculated with the serum of insane Imperialism. Sound men inquired what was the mystery, if at all, which needed a revelation? They are still waiting for an answer. That the country has kept inquisitive foreigners, intent on spying out its nakedness, at a respectful distance may be readily admitted; but that it had any mysteries of an historical or other character to disclose was a pure myth deliberately invented to invest the mission with a kind of false halo of glory and tom-tom its heroism, if their uninvited aggression might be dignified by such an epithet, to the outside world. The country not unknown to the British. During a hundred years more than one secret emissary of the Government of India has penetrated there of whom Sarat Chandra Das is the most prominent, and Dr. Waddel next to him. What were supposed to be mysteries were unfolded in thick manuscripts for the use, at the right psychological hour, of the Foreign Office and the Military Department. However, it was needful to give eclat to the peaceful mission, and at the same time divert the attention of enlightened humanity from the ugly and opprobious character rightly attributed to it. So this fable of the "purdah" was invented by the same clique which brought the mission into existence, and given the widest currency possible.

THE BARNARDO HOMES.

THE August issue of Dr. Barnardo's "National Waifs' Magazine" is devoted to the Annual Report for 1903 of his well-known Homes. The Report, was presented at the 38th annual meeting of the Institution held in August at the Girl's Village Homes at Barkingside, when Lord Brassey presided, and H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg took part in the proceedings. The Report brims over with facts and figures, which speak of progress as the note of the year, and which form a formidable appeal for wider support of a work which has amply justified its 38 years of existence. What would have been the plight of many of our large towns and cities without the services of a social scavenger like Dr. Barnardo? No child who is destitute is ever turned away from his doors, and these doors stand wide open night and day, in over a dozen centres of population. An average of 78 boys and girls enter weekly, while the Homes actually shelter 7,500 inmates, ranging in age from babyhood to the latest teens, and drawn from all sorts and conditions of unfavourable environment. The Homes are making citizens on a large scale, and most successfully, from material which is always difficult and often most unpromising. A copy of the Mazagine and Report will be forwarded gratis and post free, to any applicant who sends name and address to the Head Offices of the Homes, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, September 14.

1 It is notified for information, that the Annual Prize Distribution will be held at the Town Hall, on Friday the 16th instant and will be followed by a dance.

Dress—Uniform or Mess dress.

Members requiring tickets for the above can, obtain them on application at the Fort Head Quarters between the hours of 9-30 a.m. and 12 noon and by leaving their names with the barman at the B. V. A. Club.

2 The badges for the Inter Corps Comptn may be had at the Head-quarters Fort, between the hours of 9-30 a.m. and 12 noon.

The badges will be worn on the left arm, one inch above the Cuff Muzzle with the guns upwards.

3 The following Corps prize List is published for information:—

1 Gatacre Cup Comptn—won by No 2 Company Capt J J Marsland B C.

2 Wheel Cup Comptn—1st Detachment No 3 Sub Dvn No 2 Coy Sergt P Hunter; 2nd Detachment No 2 Sub Dvn No 1 Coy Sergt W Murray.

3 Drill and Guard Mounting Comptn—1st Team No 3 Sub Dvn No 2 Coy Sergt P Hunter; 2nd Team No 3 Sub Dvn No 1 Coy Sergt H G Bryning.

4 Carbine Comptn—Hon Col Prize) and Carter Cup 1st Team No 1 Sub Dvn No 3 Coy Sergt T L Clarke, Medals for Highest Score in Loosing Teams; Gr E J Bennett, Br E E Tootb, Gr J Woodall, and Gr J J Dominy.

5 Class firing Prizes—Trained Volunteers, 1st Sergt T L Clarke; 2nd Gr R Walters; 3rd Gr H W Lazelle, Recruits—1st Gr J Woodall; 2nd Dr H L Aspden.

6 Attendance Prize—Br Tptr W A Niven.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

The statements made in Parliament by Lord Hardwicke and Mr Brodrick regarding the new Department of Commerce and Industries were so short that it may not be out of place to describe more exactly the action that is contemplated. As the Government of India is now constituted the Military and Legal Members alone are heads of Department which deal entirely with the technical work that properly belongs to them. The Public Works Department, in a measure, is run on similar lines, but in addition to controlling railways, irrigation, roads and buildings it has also charge of telegraphs. though the Post Office is under the Finance and Commerce Department. As the latter, it has had of necessity to concern itself with a wide range of subjects in default of any other departmental machinery which could leave it free to devote its best energies to financial work, pure and simple. It may, of course, be urged that as "Commerce is included in its title its official role is a double one, and this may be admitted; but all the same the effect of overloading it with miscellaneous duties has been to cramp its usefulness and make its staff the slaves of routine labour arising from a multitude of petty cases and references. Each of the departments mentioned has a Member of Council allotted to it which is a distinct advantage from both the public and the Secretariat point of view, though in the case of Public Works the Member has none of that expert knowledge which the Military, Legal and Financial Members are endowed with. Leaving the Foreign Office out of the question as being under the direct control of the Viceroy, there remain two more big Departments, the Home and the Revenue and Agricultural. One solitary Member is in charge of these important branches of the Administration, and his duties for years past have been of the most laborious description. In normal periods they are heavy enough, but since 1897 there has been famine recurring at irregular intervals, while plague has been constant in the last seven years. In all branches of internal administration, too, such rapid progress has been made that the departmental machinery has been strained to the utmost to keep pace with the work. Education, police, sanitation, agriculture, these alone are a few of the subjects which have come to the front and have had to be dealt with on lines that had not even been lightly drawn a generation ago. The quickening up of official business, for which Lord Curzon is responsible, has had remarkable results, but it was plain that congestion would be the inevitable effect unless at the same time some relief was afforded to the worker at headquarters.

The recent legislation at Home was undertaken in order to secure such relief and in the course of the next few months we shall see a complete redistribution of work among the Imperial Departments. The Revenue and Agricultural Department will be separated from the Home and will have its own member of Council. The Public Works Department will cease to exist in its present form altogether as the whole of the Railway business will pass to the new Railway Board while irrigation roads and buildings will be placed under the Revenue and Agricultural Department. The P. W. D. Secretariat establishment will presumably be transferred in part to these two Departments and to the Railway Board respectively, but details of the future arrangements have not yet been published. The Department of Commerce and Industries will take over from the Home Department work relating to factories, explosives and petroleum; from the Financial Department postal business, customs, statistics, stationery, and everything relating to ports, shipping and trade generally; from the P. W. D. it will take the Telegraphs and all mining affairs, and from the Revenue and Agricultural Department, emigration, geology, museums, exhibitions and institutions. It will thus be seen that the new Department will have its full complement of important subjects to deal with from the first, and it will require an active-minded Member of Council at its head if it is to meet public expectation. In the scheme for the allotment of work the Home Department will absorb archæology and epigraphy from the Revenue and Agricultural Department. The redistribution of duties will be felt as a relief all round, and not least in the Financial Secretariat. The duplication of Members as regards Home, Revenue and Agricultural business will greatly facilitate the transaction of work, for the present expedient of making over some subjects to the Public Works Member has had it drawbacks.—"Pioneer."

EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER.

ARBITRATION TREATY TO BE SIGNED WITH AUSTRIA.

KING EDWARD has achieved another triumph on behalf of peace.

The "Express" correspondent at Vienna learns on very high authority that the result of the royal meeting at Marienbad will be the conclusion of an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and Austria.

It was well known in official circles at Vienna that the meeting between King Edward and the Emperor Francis Joseph was far more than a merely formal return call. Through the usual diplomatic channels King Edward had made known his desire that his work in the interests of the peace of the world should be completed by an arbitration treaty with Austria. Draft proposals had already been drawn up, and at the meeting at Marienbad on Tuesday the two monarchs were able to discuss the matter finally. As the result of this discussion the treaty is soon to be an accomplished fact.

The questions to be submitted to arbitration are defined in the treaties as those of a legal nature or relating to the interpretation of treaties, provided they do not affect the honour or independence of the countries concerned. Since His Majesty came to the Throne treaties have been signed with the following countries:—

Country.	Date.
France	Oct. 15, 1903.
Italy	Feb. 1, 1904
Spain	Feb. 27, 1904.
Germany	July 11, 1904.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, AUGUST 26,

THE LESS IS GREATER.

We all know the story of the man at the Foreign Office who one day seized a heavy poker and with apparently maniacal frenzy, attacked his chair until he had knocked off one of its legs, then went on with his work in another chair happy. The explanation of his conduct was that his first chair lacked a castor. and the Foreign Office will not replace a castor—nothing less than a leg. We all laugh at that story but you can find its like in every-day affairs. The other day a man took his seat in a dining-car of a great railway. The saloon was reeking with mutton or other fat from the kitchen. He tried to open a window, but one of those patent springs which are always successful until you wish to use them had gone wrong. The attendant was called: Sorry sir I have not been able to open that window for weeks, he said, if you could happen to shove a soda-water bottle through it when you are having your lunch I should get the whole thing put right. There isn't much chance otherwise. How passengers must have boiled and panted in that diner during the heat wave.

FUR AND FEATHER.

The hatless craze has spread to Paris, one read recently with a shudder while winds blew cold and cold rain fell. It was once counted a privilege to walk. not bareheaded but covered before a king. The Earls of Kinsale had this dubious distinction as reward for an old-time service. Seven centuries ago Philip of France summoned that cheerful hero, our own King John to mortal combat. John thought he would rather not, but offered De Courcy, Earl of Kinsale, freedom from the dungeon in which he lay if he would take in hand the commission. De Courcy, spoiling for a fight, agreed, and John and Philip sat together to see somebody's head cracked. The French champion cried off on seeing the size of the Englishman, whereupon the untried conqueror playfully stuck his helmet upon a post of oak, and drove his sword through it and so deep into the wood that none save himself could withdraw it. He had purchased his freedom, and his reward he heard from his magnanimous sovereign's lips: "Thou art a pleasant companion, and heaven keep thee in good beavers. Never unveil thy bonnet again before king or subject." The Kinsales used to keep covered before their sovereigns, until George III., jealous of his subject's privilege, complained, "The gentle- has a right to keep covered before me, but even King John could give him no right to be covered before ladies."

THE COVER OF A KING.

William III. was much averse to removing his hat. even in church. He was Dutch, and Dutchmen wore their hats in church so would he. Besides, the Jews the chosen ones, sat in their synagogues hatted, and they ought to know what was what. For the liturgy he might slip off his mighty beaver, but the parson had no sooner mounted to the pulpit than up upon the kingly head the hat went again and there remained until the end of the service. Which recalls the experience in America of Charles Kean, who admonished the members of the company as the curtain rose: Remove your hats, you are in the presence of a king. The actor particularly addressed looked at the audience as he replied, What of that? I guess we know nothing of Kings in this country. That was the greatest hit of the whole play.

IN BOREAS' CHARIOT.

The simile, "like the wind" is commonly employed to express an idea of a speed equalling that of the lightning. When, therefore, it is learned that the tornado by which the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis have been devastated travelled at only eighty miles an hour, the user of the phrase bethinks him of that untiring little voyager, the swift, who outsails the fastest wind that blows. But it is not safe to fix a limit to the velocity of the wind. That great storm which carried away the Tay Bridge had a velocity of less than that of this latest in Minnesota, but there were isolated gusts which were going at the rate of between a hundred and a hundred and fifty miles an hour. But with an eighty-miles' wind fearful damage can result. It means that everything opposing the wind in its course over a track of from two or three hundred feet to ten thousand feet in breadth, is exposed to a sudden pressure of 32 lbs. per square foot. A tornado doing only thirty-four miles an hour has been known to lift whole buildings and drop them far away, carrying on broken portions for seven or eight miles; while one such carried a church spire, vane and gilded ball, fifteen miles.

AERONAUTIC PROBLEMS.

Mention of air-pressure reminds one that this is a matter which the Japanese will have to consider if it be true, as reported that, emulating the Americans in the Civil War, and the French during the siege of Paris, they are attempting to use balloons for the purpose of war. By the way, it was stated the other day that Baldwin was the first to make a parachute descent in England. The first parachute descent was made in England by Andre Jacques Garnerin, 102 years ago and more than one death had occurred in England from accidents attending parachute descents before Queen Victoria came to the throne. The parachute seems to have lost its novelty so early as 1850, for in that year Green the aeronaut added the excitement of riding a pony in the clouds and two years later a Madame Poitevin had to appear at the police-court for cruelty to animals for balloon ascents during which she rode on horses.

UNFROCKED WARRIORS.

The girl, who in male attire has just been arrested for burglary, is one of quite a number of females who have been discovered lately to have unfrocked themselves and taken to the less picturesque habiliments of the inferior sex. If the cables are to be believed a Russian woman, wife of a Colonel Pusepp has recently been enrolled in a Russian regiment of sharpshooters for the present war. A Filipino regiment during the fighting with Spain had a lady of colour for its leader. This was the redoubtable General Ageja, who led a quite formidable 2,000 against the Spaniards, and then, when the need for swords no longer existed, converted her regiment into a battalion devoted to the arts of peace, and did—if she does not still—a considerable business as forage and fuel contractor. Then it was a dusky belle who headed the Samoans in their attack upon the Germans for the recovery of R. L. Stevenson's house.

FRUIT JULIEN

For Constipation and Biliousness

A nice bonbon of compressed fruits for ladies and children, to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. Fruit Julien cures offensive breath and sick-headache.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

REGULARLY at BEDTIME
USE
CALVERT'S
20 per cent
CARBOLIC SOAP

to prevent Mosquito bites. It is an excellent antiseptic soap, refreshing and beneficial to the skin, and a useful remedy for insect bites, itch, and other skin irritation.

Each tablet in metal box.

CALVERT'S
15% CARBOLIC POWDER

offers a safe and simple precaution against the spread of infection and disease.

Cheap to use, as it is so strong.

½ lb., 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester.
ENGLAND.

"ROB ROY"
PENS.

THE ROB ROY PEN

HINKS, WELLS & CO. beg to draw attention to this new series of

TURNED-UP POINTED AND OTHER PENS,

made of the same materials, by the same tools, by the same process, and at the same works as the "WAVERLEY" Series of Pens, which HINKS, WELLS & Co. have for 30 years and upwards (prior to September, 1901) manufactured for and supplied to Messrs. Macniven & Cameron, Limited.

6d., 1s. & Gross Boxes. Sold by all Stationers

COMPARE OUR PRICES.

HINKS, WELLS & Co.,
BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND

MINERAL WATERS.
TRADE REQUISITES!

CODD'S SOLE MAKERS DAN RYLANDS BARNSLEY

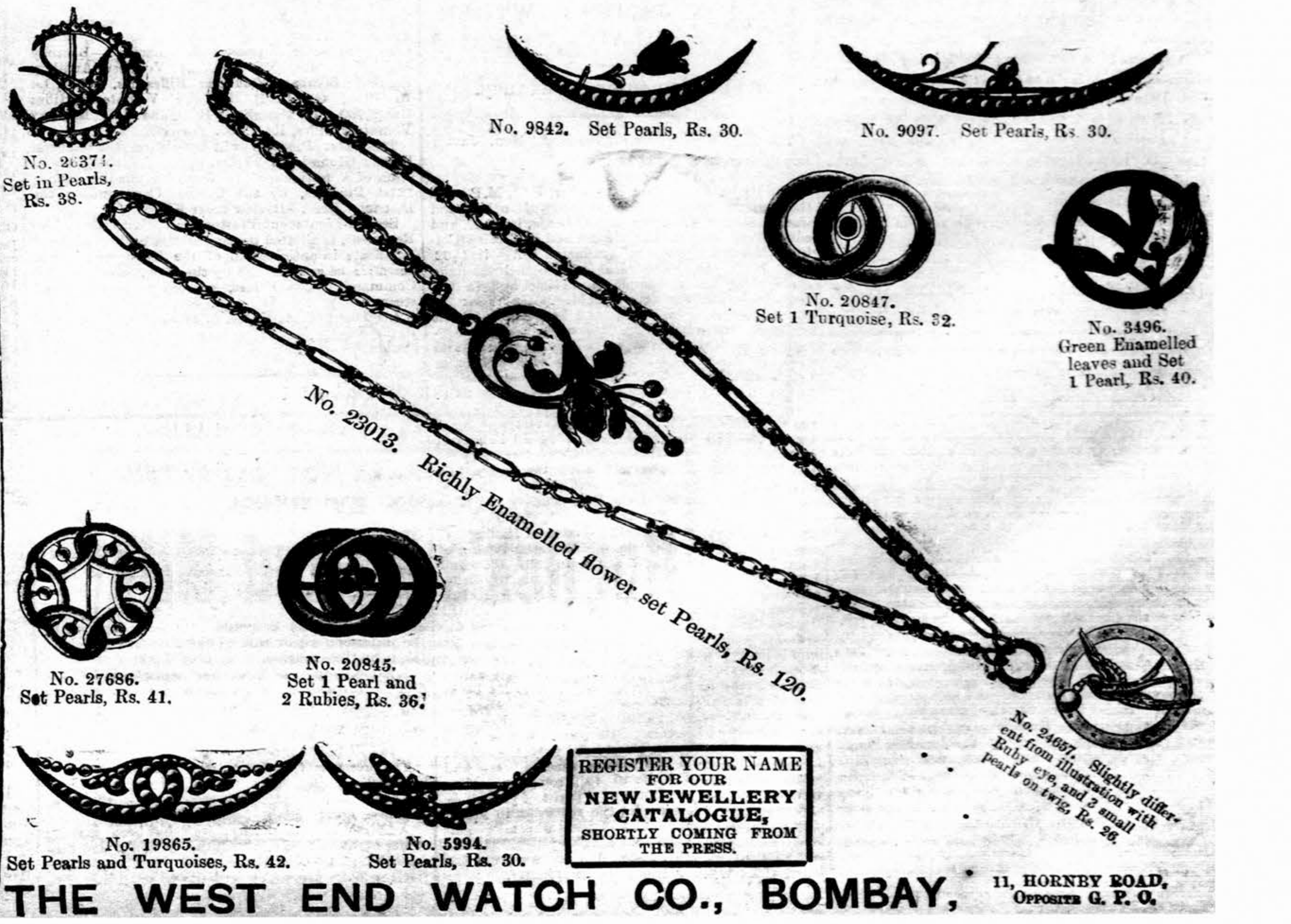
LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

REFINED
SACCHARIN

and every article connected with Ærated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.
General Merchants and Commission Agents
No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

18 CARAT GOLD NECKLACES AND BROOCHES
IN A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PATTERNS, PLAIN GOLD, AND SET WITH PRECIOUS STONES ALWAYS IN STOCK.



No. 26374. Set in Pearls, Rs. 38.

No. 9842. Set Pearls, Rs. 30.

No. 9097. Set Pearls, Rs. 30.

No. 20847. Set 1 Turquoise, Rs. 32.

No. 3496. Green Enamelled leaves and Set 1 Pearl, Rs. 40.

No. 23013. Richly Enamelled flower set Pearls, Rs. 120.

No. 27686. Set Pearls, Rs. 41.

No. 20845. Set 1 Pearl and 2 Rubies, Rs. 36.

No. 24657. Slightly different from illustration with Ruby eye, and 2 small pearls on twig, Rs. 26.

No. 19865. Set Pearls and Turquoises, Rs. 42.

No. 5994. Set Pearls, Rs. 30.

REGISTER YOUR NAME
FOR OUR
NEW JEWELLERY
CATALOGUE,
SHORTLY COMING FROM
THE PRESS.

THE WEST END WATCH CO., BOMBAY, 11, HORNBY ROAD, OPPOSITE G. P. O.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES

DR. ARTHUR H. RIDEAL has had reprinted from the "Army and Navy Gazette" of Feb. 13 last, his article on "National Physique and an Ideal Army." The scheme he suggests is that all boys should be compulsorily trained with a view to their military usefulness as Volunteers in the event of national danger. He calculates that in eight years from the initiation of the scheme there would be more than a million well-trained young men at the service of the country in case of need, and that in course of time every able-bodied man in the Kingdom would be sufficiently trained to take up arms at once in defence of the Empire.

Our Silent Navy: Is it Forgotten? is the title of the first number of "The Navy and the Empire Series," issued from the Westminster Press by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall. The publication embodies a series of replies made by well-known men to the question: What do you consider the best means of creating among the general public real interest and sympathy towards the Navy? Mr. Rudyard Kipling replies that he would make the general public liable to sea service. The Marquis of Graham holds that the Naval Volunteer movement offers practical association between civilians and the naval service, and that it should be kept well before the people. The Earl of Latham, commanding the Liverpool Division of the R.N.V. Reserve, commends the offering of school prizes for essays on the subject. The Hon. T. A. Brassey thinks that general interest and sympathy for the Navy has been aroused in recent years by the Press. A similar eview is taken by Mr. J. S. Corbett.

The "Medical Press" "A recent writer in the "Westminster Review, has made a discovery which is so good that we desire to reproduce it in his own words:—"The latent talent for administration possessed by the Anglo-Saxon in neutralised in the R. A. M. C. by the Irish and Scotch members who form the bulk of its members. The racial and national peculiarities of these two preclude them from being successful administrators The excessive vanity of the one and the inordinate conceit of the other are quite antagonistic to that calm discussion, gentle spirit of compromise, and firm perseverance which render pure Englisemen of any rank and any degree of education such wonderfully successfull and able administrators and organisers." It seems to us that nothing but a combination of 'excessive vanity' and 'inordinate conceit could make anyone so willing to display his ignorance of the nationality of, we think we may say, the majority of the great administrators of the Empire. We would suggest to this 'pure Englishman' that his sentiments should in future be couched in pure English, and that they should be influenced, if not altogether guided, by the dictates of common sense and—truth. Perhaps, however, he is what the Scots call a 'puir body.'"

The success of the U. S. Cavalry Association and its Journal written by cavalry men alike keen and capable, suggests that for the British Cavalry there might and ought to be some similar institution. At present there is none; and yet never has the cavalry arm been so important and its training and organisation such matters of deep and earnest consideration. Those who wear the shoe know if and where it pinches; those who have served or are serving in the cavalry have felt or are feeling the pinch, and their practical experiences should not be lost. Of course there is the United Service Institution available for the discussion of cavalry questions, but only to a very limited extent, and an association devoted specially and entirely to cavalry matters could and would go much more thoroughly into them than is possible in an institution ranging over the whole area covered by the Navy and Army. Such through consideration of cavalry details which go to make up complete efficiency is it seems to us almost a necessity and it is to be hoped that steps may be taken to supply this want. What our cousins over the sea can do so well and with such practical effect surely we might do too. And what in this sort of way is done with admirable results by the Royal artillery and Engineers is a distinct encouragement to the cavalry. In responce to a suggestion in our issue of the 21st May last the editor of the Journal of the U. S. Cavalry Association has kindly forwarded copies of his publication to the principal military clubs and institutions in order to give an idea of what is being done in this respect by the American cavalry. In it will be found the rules and regulations governing the Association which may prove of assistance to officers of our own mounted branch who are inclined to consider the question of the formation of an institution on similar lines.

There is much unconscious irony in an official announcement which has been made to the effect that a committee has been appointed at the War Office to watch "the progress of expenditure." From the tax-payer's point of view progress has been rather rapid during recent years and from the military point of view it apparently has not done much good to the Army. From the announcement alluded to it might be inferred that further progress is to be expected, though that is not the official meaning attached to the word; still as we recently pointed out, it is evident that little can or will be done to check the increase of expenditure. What concerns many people is that in spite of the progress of expenditure the Army is to become a less numerous and less effective fighting machine than it has been. The money spent on the actual fighting men is comparatively small, and the proportion expended on the non-fighting element is abnormal. There is now throughout the Service a feeling that the reduction of regiments should be met by reductions in other quarters as well. A large number of regimental officers will have their future prospects adversely affected by the abolition of so many battalions, but they will not have even the poor consolation of knowing that the sacrifice of their regiments will be any financial gain to the country. The "progress of expenditure" will go on with a War Office committee watching it, but it remains to be seen how much real economy will result from this official vigil.

A contemporary, while discussing the system of punishments in our Army, has resuscitated the proposal that fines should be awarded in times of peace for any minor offences, instead of the present senseless system of sending men to prison, or condemning defaulters to march aimlessly up and down a barrack square. The suggestion has been repeated on many occasions during recent years since it was first proposed we believe at the Royal United Service Institution in the yearly nineties, by a then commanding officer, Colonel Dooner, who was at the time at the head of one of the battalions of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. The drawbacks to the present system are many and great. By being in cells or prison soldiers are taken away from their duties and their work is thus thrown on their well-conducted comrades. All serious offences could be dealt with as at present, but as fines are inflicted for drunkenness there appears to be no reason why they should not also be awarded for minor breaches of discipline in lieu of cells or confinement to barracks. In some cases there is no better way of bringing a man to his senses than touching his pay, and in no other calling in the world would men who persist in committing themselves continue to receive the same pay as their well-conducted comrades. As the subject has been again drawn attention to, perhaps the Army Council might investigate the matter.

The details so far received by telegraph in regard to the greatest naval battle of the war, off Port Arthur, seem to point to the continuance of what has been the invariable tactics of the Japanese in all their sea fights with the Russians up to the present moment. It was a long-range fight; the fleets on very rare occasions being less than 5,000 yards apart. Yet the terrible destruction wrought on the upperworks of the battleships "Tsarevitch" and "Pobieda" appear to point conclusively to the fact that all recording and signalling instruments of every sort which are exposed on the upper deck will inevitably be shattered at an early period of the engagement. This means that allrange-finding and visual signalling apparatus would be so smashed up in the early part of the battle as to render it useless for its functions at the later stages of the fight. Although this result has not been altogether absent from the minds of our constructors in designing our ships, yet the problem of preserving the necessary communications between the principal fighting positions of the ships, is one which will have to receive more specific attention in future construction. It will also have to be remembered that when the masts of the "Pobieda" were brought tumbling down about the ears of the captain of that ship, that this gallant officers was at once deprived of all means of visual signalling—and probably also of wireless communication—with his Commander-in-Chief, and the remainder of the ships of the Russian Fleet; and it was impossible for any of his signalmen to pass message in any exposed position by flag-signalling in such an inferno of hostile shell-fire. To be deprived of the wireless apparatus, the semaphore, signal halyards, and the use of the hand flags is a serious thing for any captain to contemplate; and strenuous efforts will have to be made to devise some means by which communication between ship and ship can be kept up when all these systems are rendered useless. Meantime, also a protected place is needed for the range-finding instruments, and the spotting, or fire-control officer, during the action. These are some of the lessions from the latest naval fight between battleships.

THE name of Sir Louis Tupper, Financial Commissioner, Lahore, begins to be mentioned as probable "locum tenens" for Sir Charles Rivaz in the not improbable event of the latter proceeding upon six months leave next spring and of Sir Denzil Ibbetson who has long been confidently looked upon as the next permanent Punjab Lieutenant-Governor being unable to be spared to fill the temporary vacancy.

The High-class
ARDATH
SMOKING MIXTURE
Has no Equal in Quality.

2Rs. 8As. per ½-lb., 1R. 6As. per ¼-lb. Packed in Patent Vacuum Tins.

MILD, MEDIUM, AND FULL.

☞ OUR NEW SCIENTIFIC PROCESS of preparing and packing Tobacco ensures its freshness and condition, no matter how long kept or to what climatic conditions subjected, provided the tins are kept intact until required for use.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD. DINSHAW, MERWAN & CO.
D. MERWAN & CO. D. MACROPOLO & CO.
Manufacturers: ARDATH TOBACCO CO., LONDON, Eng.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of ***genuine*** **VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay.*
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
(THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.)
COLDS COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

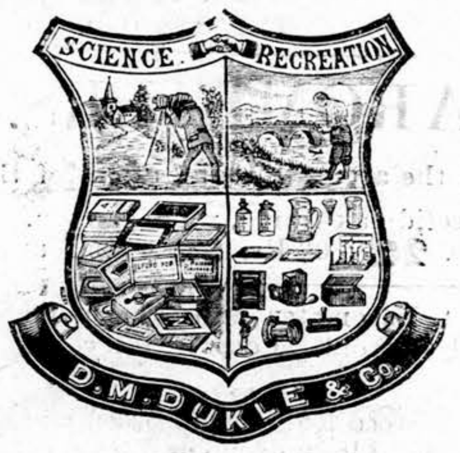
ORIGINAL AND
ONLY GENUINE
TRADE MARK
Price of the Bottle
CHLORODYNE
J. T. DAVENPORT

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for **Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.**
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in **Diarrhœa,** and is the only specific in **Cholera** and **Dysentery.**
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of **Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation** and **Spasms.**
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in **Neuralgia, Rheumatism Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.**

Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and beware of spurious compounds or imitations. The genuine bears the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp of each bottle.

Sold in bottles at 1/1½, 2/9, and 4/6 each.
(Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.)
Sole Manufacturers:—J. T. DAVENPORT, Limited, LONDON.

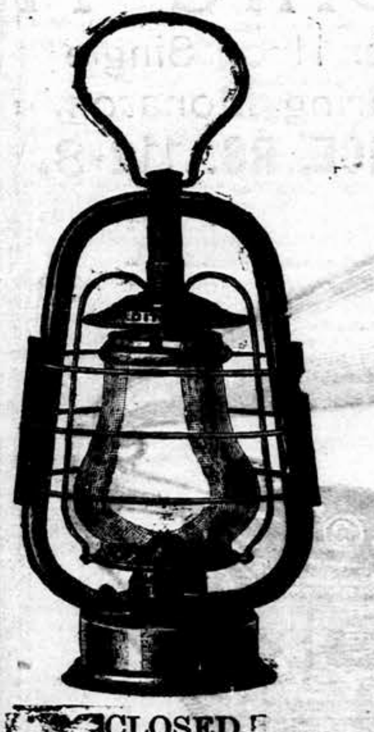
BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



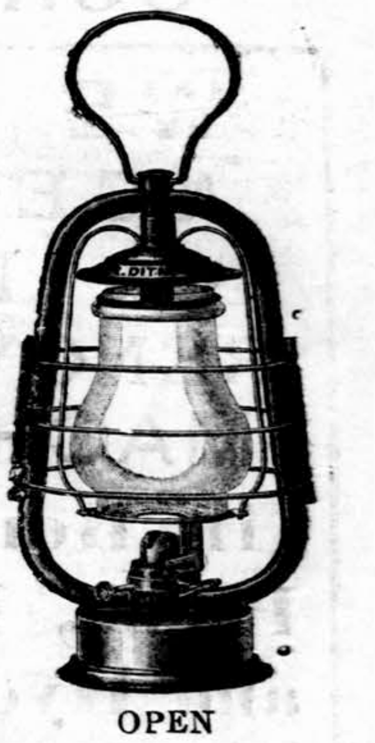
D. M. DUKLE & Co.,
PHOTO DEALERS,
5 Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
Horlick's Malted Milk
Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.
OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

"THE HANDY."
THE LATEST AND MOST EXCELLENT
HURRICANE PROOF
LANTERN,

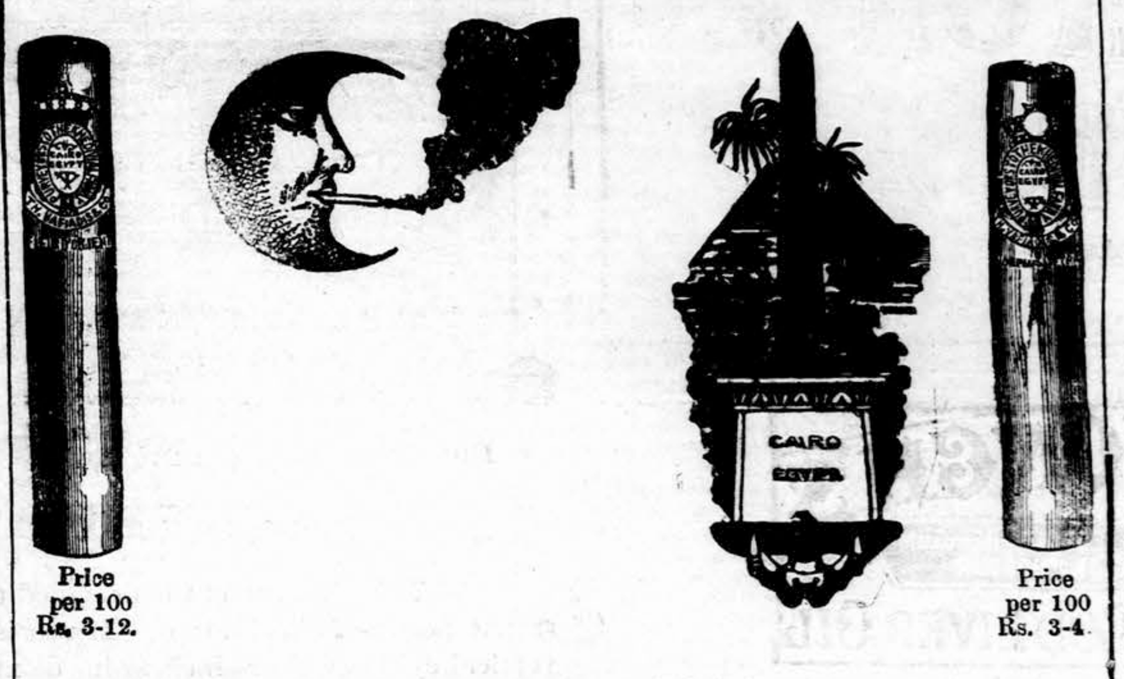


Rs. 3-4 only
NO HOUSEHOLD
SHOULD BE WITHOUT
"THE HANDY."



R. DITMAR BOMBAY.

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION
BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.



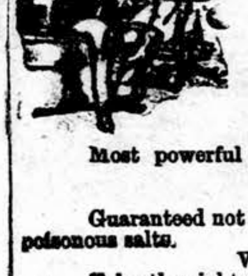
Price per 100 Rs. 3-12.
Price per 100 Rs. 3-4.

BEING most luxurious and reliable have gained the highest reputation throughout the World, the more so because they are manufactured to perfection which cannot be surpassed by imitators.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON.
Guaranteed Fresh Consignments
by P. and O.'s Mail.
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.
Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East,
Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.
TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.



THE MORAL.
I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."
The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.
Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.
Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.
Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead
Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS, REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.
DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

"Domestic Happiness, Thou Only Bliss!"
have you any secret stings? Do the limbs that look so well in evening clothes, throb and burn from painful sprains or bruises, from golf links or polo field? **Little's Oriental Balm** is called for, them. It's being used more extensively, every day, to soothe and cure pain of all kinds. Stiff joints; lumbago; pains in the face, throat, neck, back, chest, arms, legs and feet disappear, as if by enchantment, when you rub freely with **Little's Oriental Balm.**
Don't suffer another minute—unless you value your rupee more than your peace of mind. Keep rupee and pain both, if you like. It's your funeral. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART
Indigestion—severe pains in the abdominal region—flatulency—gas pressure on the walls of the lungs and heart, etc., are unpleasant—painful—dangerous. Undigested, fermenting food, causes the trouble. **Nature's Herbal Extract** masters this condition—aids the flow and increases the strength of the gastric juice. Tones and cleanses the entire system.
Sold at 12 Annas per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT
THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES ROOTS & HERBS
CURES DYSPEPSIA
Sold at as12 per bottle. Of all Chemists.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
EASILY CURE
THE WORST COUGH.
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

FINEST COORG COFFEE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
BUY DIRECT FROM
Curing Works and save all Intermediate Profits.
C C
TRADE MARK.
E C
BISON HEAD BRAND.

	Per lb. Rs. a. p.	Per 7lbs. Rs. a. p.	Per 28lbs Rs. a. p
Finest whole Peaberry	0 10 0	4 0 0	16 0
Extra Bold First Grade	0 9 0	3 8 0	14 0 0
Bold Second Grade	0 8 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
Ordinary Common	0 5 0	2 0 0	8 0 0
Per Post V. P. Extra	0 6 0	1 2 0	Ry. chgs.

All the above Coffees are grown in our own estates in Coorg, and cured and packed at our Hunsur Works. They are guaranteed, pure and free from all adulterations. Cash with order or goods, forwarded per V. P. P. If by rail, state nearest station.
MATHESON & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, HUNSUR.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THESE TALKING-MACHINES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

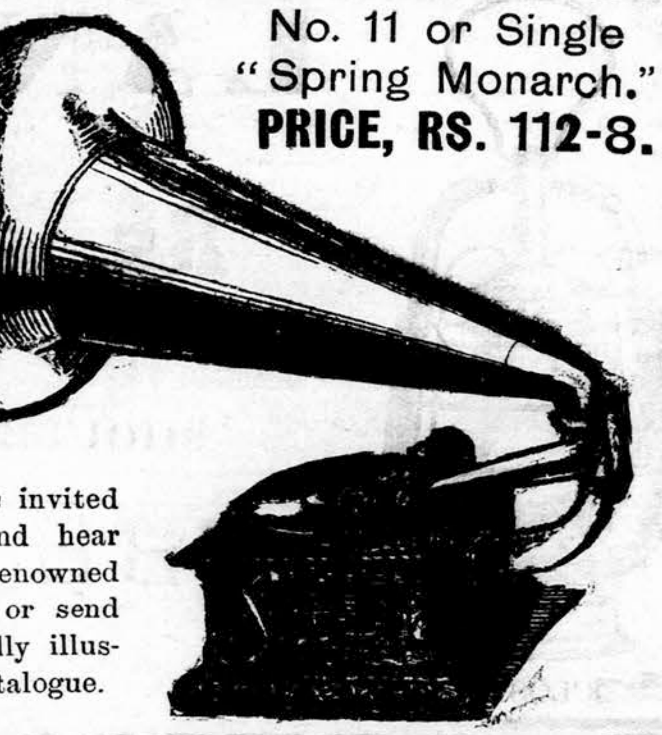
The GRAMOPHONE IS WELCOME IN ANY HOME.

You can hear on your verandah among the cooling breezes the bands, orchestras, songs and entertainments, that thousands of people flock to hear in crowded resorts. There is no limit to the variety of selections, this greatest of musical instruments will play for you. All are as loud, clear and natural as if you were listening to the performers themselves.

OUR GRAMOPHONES SING THEIR OWN PRAISES, Come and hear them.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THESE RENOWNED MACHINES in Bombay, Poona, Karachi and Hyderabad.

No. 11 or Single "Spring Monarch."
PRICE, RS. 112-8.



You are invited to call and hear these renowned machines or send for a fully illustrated Catalogue.

THE BEST DISC TALKING MACHINE.

PRICES OF GRAMOPHONES.

No. 3.	New Style. Price ...	Rs. 38-0
No. 4.	New Style. Price ...	„ 63-0
No. 4.	New Style, with new patent sound arm. Price, ...	„ 78-0
No. 5.	New Monarch Junior. Price	„ 82-8
No. 6.	New Monarch Junior, with new patent sound arm. Price.	„ 97-8
No. 11.	Single spring Monarch. Price, ...	„ 112-8
No. 12.	Double spring Monarch. Price, ...	„ 150-0
No. 13.	Triple spring Monarch. Price, ...	„ 187-8
No. 14.	"Monarch de Luxe." Price, ...	„ 225-0

FULLEST PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Prices of Disc Records.

"ORDINARY" **seven-inch** (English, Bengali, Hindustani, &c.) Price, Re. **1-14** each.

"CONCERT" **ten-inch** (English, Bengali, Hindustani, &c.) Price, Rs. **3-12** each.

"MONARCH" **twelve-inch** Price, Rs. **5-10** each.

"RED LABEL," **ten-inch.** Price, Rs. **7-8** each.

"TAMAGNO," **ten-inch.** Price, Rs. **15-0** each.

"MADAME MELBA" records, just arrived. Price, Rs. **15-12** each.

PEDESTAL GRAMOPHONE STAND WITH AMPLIFYING HORN.

Handsome Teakwood Stand, 40-inches high, with artistic beaten ironwork support, Concert Sound Box, 48 inch Nickel Horn, enamelled inside, Drawer for Needles, etc., Cupboard for 10-inch Records. Price, Rs. **157-0.**

(The above Price does not include GRAMOPHONE, any style of which can be used on stand.)

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

CARLTON WHISKY.

RICHD MATHEWS & Co LD
TRADE MARK

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld.,
LONDON.

Agents:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

Dr. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE. JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

GOLD MEDAL,
Health Exhibition, London.

The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL says:—
"Benger's Food has, by its excellence, established a reputation of its own."

BENGER'S

FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, and the AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:—
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

Benger's Food is sold in TINS by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALITY.

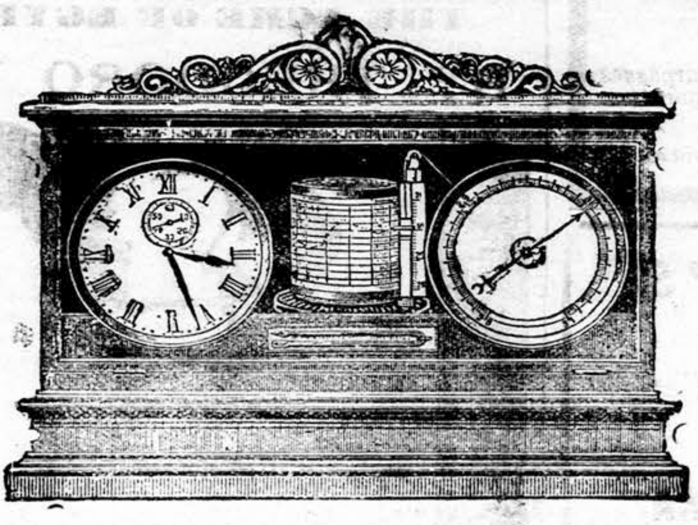
C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED.
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

THE BAROGRAPH.

OR

SELF RECORDING ANEROID BAROMETER,



OF SCIENTIFIC ACCURACY.

Rs. 565

ADJUSTED & TIMED.

Dimensions: Height 21½ in., Width 27½ in.

REGISTERS THE SLIGHTEST VARIATION IN PRESSURE.

This instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder, four inches in diameter, carrying a paper band, ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper is an even-pointed pencil, guided by a metal rod, which rises or falls as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement, three times in every hour, to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

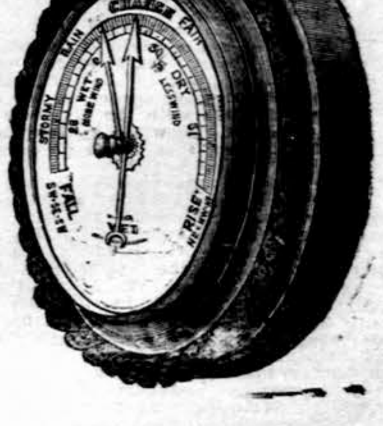
By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the pressure indicated by the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place, whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which could only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast." The marked paper bands may then be filed so that a continuous record of pressure is always available.

The instrument has the advantage of freedom from complication, and is designed especially to suit the general public; it is handsome in appearance, and not easily put out of order, being admirably adapted for public libraries, the reading-rooms of clubs, &c., as well as for use by meteorological observers generally.

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

The most sensitive Instrument on the market for the accurate registration of the slightest passing change.

As illustrated, or with visible escapement, solid oak frame, rope pattern. Enamelled dial.
In four sizes—4″ Rs. **15-8**; 4½″ Rs. **18**; 5″ Rs. **22**; 6″ Rs. **30**.—In four sizes.



HALL-BAROMETER.—Carved and polished, pendant Barometer and Thermometer combination, Banjo shape, visible movement, bevelled glass front. Length 20 inches. Extreme diameter 7½″; dial 3½″. Price Rs. **18**.

HALL-BAROMETER.—Carved antique pattern with pierced leaf design. Pendant Barometer and Thermometer combination. Banjo Shape. Visible movement. Raised brass bezel to Barometer and bevelled glass. Length 18½ inches. Extreme Width 9″. Dial diameter 3½″. Price Rs. **18**.

ASSORTED BAROMETERS in Fancy Cases, fitted carefully and adjusted. From Rs. **20** to Rs. **50**.

The Barometer and how to use it: by a Fellow of the Meteorological Society. Price Annas **8**.

MARCKS & Co., Limited.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

TRADE MARK

BIG G

CURES
MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.

MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.,
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.: Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris, Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.